THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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URRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE San Francisco Alta says that, from causes not easily explained, California, and perpaps San Francisco in particular, furnishes more cases of paralysis than does any other section of the country, if not of the world.

A WOMAN in the Johnson county, Iowa, poor-house has given birth to nine children during her stay there, and the distressed authorities have been compelled to exile her from the society of the institution.

Not far from Salzburg, Austria, is a great mountain which consists of nothing but beautiful marble. The stonemasons cut out blocks and columns of it, take them to the great city, and build palaces of them, while the chips are used to make playing marbles for the young folks.

THE use of chloroform in dentistry is said by the Medical Record to be always dangerous. "No surgeon," says the writer, cares to assume the responsibility of giving chloroform unless he knows that the stomach of the patient is empty, that the circulatory apparatus is in good condition, and the lungs free from disease. A previous inquiry into these conditions is as much a part of the administration of any anæthetic as is the placing of the napkin to the nose."

JOURNALISM and letters are steadily looking up in the old world. One "gentleman of the press," now a nobleman of politics, Disraeli, rules England as Earl of Beaconsfield and Premier. Another "gentleman of the press," Jules Simon, political editor of the Siecle, has been made prime minister of France: and even in Germany the "prince of blood and iron" has confessed the power of pens and ink by promoting his right hand in the press, Lothar Bucher, to the rank of a "genuine excellency, and by calling up another journalist of mark to be under-secretary of state and chief of the finances of the empire.

BLUE glass has gone up. The "treatment" whereof it is an auxillary has not yet gone up, but is in its tentative period. Crystal of all cerulian shades has risen three hundred per cent. There may be something in the claims made for it, and then, again, there mayn't be. The fierceness of the blue-glass campaign recalls to cautious observers the tulip rage, the *morus multicaulis* fever. the eucalyptus insanity, and various other emotional fashions that have swept across the land from time to time. The claims made for the blue glass are extravagant. It is not likely they will all be realized. A very profitable and sensible thing would be to wait a while and see. It is possible that a good deal of second-hand glass will be for sale cheap after a few weeks.

MISERIES OF MARRIED ACTRESSES.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says: No women, it would seem, have better chances of marriage than successful actresses; no women, as a rule, are more unfortunate in their matrimonial alliances. Miss Amy Fawsitt, who died recently in New York, though never in any sense a great actress, achieved a popularity at the Vaudeville which, accompanied with good and womanly conduct, brought her several offers of marriage of which any respectable girl might have been proud. She made the usual mistake of her class, and having made that mistake committed the error of too many who acheive sudden success. She refused the part offered to her in "Our Boys," which has now been running some six hundred or seven hundred nights. Then came disappointment upon disappointment, and matrimonial misery. One night she arrived at the court theater bruised and excited. She said she had fallen down, but presently she vowed she dare not go upon the stage because her husband had sworn he would shoot her from the pit, and she detected him sitting there in the very spot which he had warned her he would select, and she knew he carried a weapon. Was it surprising that eventually she had to relinquish her engagement at the court on account of severe nervous attacks? Is it surprising that she found it impossible to renew the vigor and charm of her youth in New York, and that she died a sad and lonely woman? Miss Nellie Power, of the Vaudeville theater, is another young lady who, at the height of her somewhat fictitious success, married what is called "a swell," and retired magnificently from the stage, to return to it for a livelihood, bearing the tainted name of a schemer and an adventurer. I could give you half a dozen other examples, and in each case the lady who has won her position in the profession has turned her back upon it to marry into what she considered a higher social grade, but only to discover that in the end she had not only to keep her "swell," but to submit to all kinds of miseries and degradation.

APPLICATIONS OF THE IMPROVED GLASS.

An article in the English Mechanic expresses entire confidence in the adaptability of the improved French glass introduced, for a vast number of industrial and domestic purposes, and that its superiority in this direction, over every other description of the material, is unquestionable.

It is, of course, chiefly in the application of glass to uses for which, but for its brittleness, it would be very serviceable, that this wonderfully tempered article will exhibit its greatest value. Thus, it is found peculiarly serviceable in the manufacture of cups and saucers, plates and dishes, and, in fact, for all kinds of similar wares—these may, indeed, be violently thrown across a room without breaking.

In the manufacture of alcohol and alcoholic liquors, too, especially beer, the tempered glass will find an extensive field for employment, while, in the production of acids and various other chemicals, it offers advantages which will be readily seized. Not less important is the attainment of glass lamp chimneys, which will not fracture even when directly touched by the flame, and, as an ordinary sized pane, only one-eighth inch thick, will bear a man's weight, the improved glass is likely to be universally substituted for the thick and not very transparent material at present used as pavement lights for underground rooms. As is well known, however, this glass cannot be cut into sizes like ordinary kinds. A diamond merely scratches it, and the fracture is no longer clean, like that of common glass—the two kinds, in a word, resemble one another only in appearance and in chemical composition.

The colored American jubilee singers earned $40,000 by their concerts in England last year.

THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—*Senate*—No business transacted up to noon. The senate was awaiting notification from the house that that body was ready to resume the joint session to continue the count. At 2:20 the clerk of the house appeared at the bar of the senate and announced the decision of the house that the counting of the vote of Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the electoral commission, and also notified the senate that the house was now ready to meet the senate in joint meeting. The senate then proceeded to the hall of the house. *House.*—Mr. Field offered the following: "Ordered that the counting of the electoral vote from Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the electoral commission, but that the votes of Call, Yonge, Hilton and Bullock be counted as votes from the state of Florida for president and vice-president of the United States." Mr. Hale moved as amendment: "Ordered, that the counting of the electoral votes from the state of Florida shall proceed in conformity to the decision of the electoral commission." After the discussion of several points of order, etc., the house proceeded to the discussion of objections of the decision of the electoral commissions. Mr. McCrary addressed the house in support of the report of the commission. The debate closed at 1:35, and the house proceeded to a vote. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected by a vote of 97 to 167, and Field's resolution was adopted. It was then ordered that the clerk inform the senate of the action of the house, and also that the house is now ready to meet the senate in the halls of the house.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—*Senate*—At the expiration of the morning hour the senate—yeas 35, nays 14—laid aside the unfinished business, the bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts, and the resolution submitted yesterday, providing for the issue of an attachment for the arrest of Conrad N. Jordan, cashier of the third national bank of New York, who failed to appear and testify as to the accounts in that bank of Samuel J. Tilden, William T. Pelton and A. S. Hewitt. The Pacific bills were laid aside with the understanding that a motion to take them up again should be made as soon as the resolution for the arrest of Jordan should be disposed of. After some discussion, the resolution as submitted yesterday by Mr. Mitchell for the arrest of Jordan was agreed to without division. The bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts was taken up in order that it should be unfinished business to-morrow. The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow. *House*—The report of the committee on the election in Florida, declaring that the Tilden electors had been elected in that state, was considered. Mr. Dunnell, who had signed the majority report, spoke in favor of that report. The previous question being seconded, it was agreed that the vote on the resolutions should be taken to-morrow at twelve o'clock. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president, transmitting a memorial from citizens of New York, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the proper department to set apart sufficient ground on either Bedlow or Governor's island in the harbor of New York as a site for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has been donated to the United States by the French people. Referred. Recess till ten a. m.

WASHINGTON, February. 14.—*Senate*. A bill appropriating $250,000 for a fire-proof building for the National museum was placed on the calendar. The bill removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, was passed. The bill providing for the preparation and publication of a new edition of the revised statues of the United States was passed. Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill amendatory of and supplemental of the act of March 3, 1871, to incorporate the Texas and Pacific railroad, and the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the states of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific ocean. Referred. The bill is a copy of the so-called compromise of the Texas and Pacific bill, recently reported to the house of representatives by Mr. Lamar, from the committee on Pacific railroads. The senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being a bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the government by the Pacific railroad company. Pending discussion, the senate went into executive session, when the doors re-opened. The railroad bill was laid aside, with the understanding that it should be the unfinished business of to-morrow. The senate bill appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the electoral commission was passed.—*House*. Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the special committee charged with the investigation of the recent election in Florida, and Mr. Thompson, chairman of the committee, addressed the house.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—*Senate*.—At the expiration of the morning hour the Pacific railroad matter was laid aside, and the house bill for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was taken up. Various amendments, reported by the district committee were agreed to. Pending discussion Mr. Wright demanded the regular order of business, being the bill in regard to the Pacific railroad sinking fund. A lengthy discussion ensued during which Mr. Sargent said the committee on appropriations would soon press the appropriation bills, and they would antagonize anything which might be before the senate. After further discussion Mr. Wright withdrew his demand for the regular order, with the understanding that the district tax bill should be disposed of to day. He gave notice that to-morrow he would insist upon the railroad sinking fund bill, which would come up as unfinished business. The discussion upon the bill for the support of the government of the District of Columbia was continued at great length, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Kernan exempting from taxation property actually occupied and used for educational purposes. The debate was mainly in regard to exempting religious and educational institutions from taxation, Messrs. Ingalls, Cameron, Pa., Claytou and Alcorn, speaking in opposition thereto, and Messrs. Dawes, Kernan, Saulsbury and Merriman, in favor thereof. The amendment of Mr. Kernan was agreed to: Yeas, 33; nays, 19. Other amendments, exempting the Louise Home, and the works of art in the Corcoran gallery, as well as the building, from taxation, were agreed to. The bill then passed: Yeas, 29; nays, 12. The senate then took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow. *House*.—The naval appropriation bill passed after incorporating the amendment of Mr. Whitthorne for the appointment of a commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States, the commission to consist of the admiral of the navy, general of the army, two senators, three representatives and two naval officers to be designated by the president. A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston The speaker laid before the house a message from the president vetoing the bill perfecting a revision of the the laws of the United States. His objection is to that section which directs the clerk of the house of representatives to select one newspaper in each of the states, "in which all treaties and laws of the United States as may be ordered for publication shall be published. Mr. Durham moved to sustain the veto, and said he would, as soon as possible, report back the bill with the objectionable features removed. The veto was sustained: Yeas, 211; nays, 0. Mr. Durham reported back the bill, leaving out the section objected to by the president, and it was passed. The house then took recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

CURRENT MENTION.

All the oil refineries in the city of Pittsburg are closed.

A new cotton factory for special lines of goods is projected at Columbus, Ga.

The Glen paper collar company, of Ballston Spa, is manufacturing over 50,000 collars daily.

Massachusetts is building an asylum for the insane at Danvers that will cost upward of $2,000,000.

Columbus, Ga., has received 67,856 bales of cotton this year, or 21,805 more than the year before.

After a reporter has served the London Times for forty years, he can retire on a pension.

Australia had in 1874 a population of 2,233,000 to an area of 8,116,042 square miles.

During the last decade the city of Boston has built an average of fifteen public buildings a year, and is now receiving an annual rental of $134,000.

The cotton manufactories of the world run a total of 64,089,000 spindles and spin 2,669,000,000 pounds of cotton. England operates 35,000,000 spindles, or more than one-half.

A vast quality of butter has recently been shipped to England from this country, and it is reported that the exports have more than doubled within the year. In round numbers, 12,000,000 pounds were sent to foreign parts, an increase of 7,000,000 over the export in 1875.

The commerce of France has undergone an important change in the relation of exports to imports. Compared with the corresponding figures of 1775 they show a larger value of imports and a smaller of exports, the total for exports and imports together showing a smaller increase for the year. They were in 1875 6,859,719,000 francs, and in 1876, 6,872,135,000 francs.

The Methodists are about to erect a model church on Columbus avenue, Boston. The building will accommodate 3,500 persons, and can be so arranged as to include the lecture-room, thus giving accommodation to 1,500 more. The church can be emptied in three or four minutes by means of many separate outlets.

According to the Kansas City Price Current the cattle driven from Southwestern Texas during the year was 317,698. Of this number 250,252 were driven north to Kansas and to fill Indian contracts. The indications are that the drive for 1877 will be fully equal to that of last year.

The statistics of ship-building in Maine shows that the total amount of tonnage built in the state in 1876 was 73,573 34-100 a decrease of 1,487 11-100 as compared with 1875, when the total amount of tonnage was 75,060 45-100, and a decrease of 48,975 40-100 as compared with 1874, when the total amount of tonnage built was 122,548 74-100.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives the production of California for 1876 as follows: Wheat, 22,000,000 centals, $40,000,000; wool; 56,000,000 pounds, $9,000,000; wine, 11,000,000 gallons, $3,000,000; hay, 1,000,000 tons, $8,000,000; miscellaneous, $10,000,000; agricultural products, $70,000,000; gold, $20,000,000; total, $90,000,000.

The exports of Boston for 1876, notwithstanding a large decline in prices, show an increase of $11,600,000 as compared with 1875, and $16,500,000 over 1874 The gain was almost wholly, all but $7,700,000, in the exports to Great Britain; but there was a very large percentage of gain in the exports to South American ports.

When the Czar Nicholas was consulted as to the direction which the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad should follow his majesty simply took a pencil and a ruler and struck a straight line on the map from the old to the new metropolis of the empire; and the consequence of this inflexible militarism as applied to civil engineering is that the majority of Russian towns are two or three miles from the railway stations which bears their names.

The cash system is steadily growing in favor with nearly every class of trades-people, and it isn't half so hard to refuse people credit as it used to be, while they don't dare get mad about it now-a-days either. Formerly, if a lady was told she could not have goods unless she paid for them, she would flush up, leave the store and not enter it again for six months at least. Now she is pretty sure to get over her anger in twenty-four hours, at the most, and come back, take the goods, and pay for them, too.

Some interesting facts are revealed in the congressional election returns as published in the Tribune Almanac. The largest vote polled in any one district for congress was in Nebraska, 52,686, and the largest vote cast for any one congressman was for Mr. Welch of that state, 30,900. Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, had the largest majority of any candidate, 22,855. The Mormon delegate, Mr. Cannon, of Utah, had a majority of 17,689. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, comes next with 16,793; Mr. Cox, of New York, next, 16,658; Mr. Hatcher, of Missouri, next, with 15,699. The republican majority in any one district was 13,475, for Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, whose district, in number of votes cast, is second only to Nebraska. The third district in number of votes cast is the sixth Michigan, which cast 44,971 votes for congress.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott has had for some time several Japanese students living in his family at Fair Haven, Conn. One of them, a young lady of high rank, wrote home recently to the government and her family for permission to join a Christian church. This was granted, and she was baptized by Mr. Abbott.

Jewish silver shekels have lately been found near Jerusalem, belonging to the time of Simon Maccabeus, B. C. [illegible] dred and forty-four. On one side they have the cup of manna, and on the other the budding rod of Aaron.

A colony of 100 emigrants, comprising artisans of the several mechanical trades, sailed from New York to Australia a few days ago. They go out under the auspices of an agent of the government of New South Wales. Upon arriving in Sydney, if they desire to go to the country districts within three days after arrival, the emigrants will be furnished free passages. The statistics furnished by the government state that compositors are there paid 25 cents a 1,000 ems carpenters, $2.50 a day; machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and carriage builders, from $2.50 to $3 a day. Small cottages in Sydney rent from $2 to $3 a week; large houses $7.50 a week; board and lodging from $3.50 to $6.50 a week

THE PALACE OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

The king's palace is situated in the suburb of Abomey, called Jegbeh, about a couple of miles southwest of Abomey proper. It stands about half a mile to the left of the road leading from the coast to the capital, the residence of Hahansu, the heir to the throne, being at the fork of the roads, one of which leads to Abomey, and the other to Jegbeh. Externally nothing more is visible than a high wall of red mud, thickly stuck with cockle-shells, and having at frequent intervals a gate, with a high pitched roof of thatch, and earthen benches, also under cover, on either side. The area of the palace within the walls is about equal to that of Regent's park, while before each pweshed, as the covered gate-houses are called, is a large open space, cleared of trees and obstructions, wherein troops dance and go through their military evolutions, such as they are. Inside the palace is divided into a series of large courtyards, with intricate mazes of passages between them, and it is the delight of a Dahomian host to bewilder his guest by conducting him through court after court ere he reaches the audience chamber. In the innermost court the private apartments of the king are situated, consisting of mere barn-like structures, kept scrupulously clean by frequent sweeping and lime-washing. Around the Amazonian Koo-si, or leopard wives, the actual wives of the king, each have their separate suit of apartments or huts; while beyond the Amazon body-guard have their quarters, to the number of perhaps 4,000. In one of the courts a shed is erected about twenty feet square, with a high gable roof surmounted by a silver image of a tree with an antelope eating the branches, and a bird building its nest thereon. The tree denotes the king, and the bird and antelope, representing the Dahomian people, show that the king provides shelter and nourishment for his subjects. Within the shed is a mysterious something carefully wrapped up in a cloth wherein the spirit of the present king is said to reside. This is carefully guarded by a priestess, who, after the death of the king, is the recipient of his soul and is consulted by the fetichists. When the king has an important matter in hand he consults this *custos spiritus*, and during the present custom dozens of unfortunate men have been carried bound and gagged into this spirit house and there decapitated, their blood being sprinkled on the cloth enveloping the spirit.—*London Spectator*.

THE BRAKEMAN'S STORY.

"Yes, sir," said the brakeman, as he stood by the stove warming his numbed hands after coming in from braking; "people think, as they sit in their warm seats, and only hear us call out the different stations, that we have a nice, soft, easy time. But we know better. Imagine yourself on a flat car all night, with the snow dashing in your face, your hands on a cold iron brake, and think if that's easy; or upon top of a freight car, running along, the wind cutting like a knife, as dark as pitch, and watching for fear you may rush suddenly under a bridge and be swept off, and perhaps be left to die in the snow. Is that easy? Does that look like a soft job? To be sure when we are transferred to passenger cars the work is nice enough, but the dangers we have to go through (for we generally have to go on freight cars first) entitle us to something better on a passenger car, and we ain't sorry when we get orders to take the front end of a regular train.

"There are very few brakemen who can't tell never to be forgotten incidents connected with their life on the rail. To explain, let me tell you a story from my own experience. I remember one night, it was fearfully cold, right in the middle of winter and snowing hard, I was braking in the middle of a freight train. It was running along on slow time that night, and we were about two or three miles from the station. I was standing by the brake of a flat car, trying to get warm by stamping, wishing we were at the depot, so that I could go back to the caboose out of the bitter cold, when suddenly I heard the train bumping and jumping as if a wheel had broken, and I knew something was wrong. The whistle blew for brakes, and in a mighty short time we had the train stopped.

With the rest of the men I went back to see what was the matter, thinking that I might get a chance at the stove, for I was nearly frozen. Going back three hundred feet, we found that one of the rails had got loose and was out of place, but as we were going slowly we had run over the spot safely. Our conductor looked up and, seeing me said:

"Jim, get back and signal the passenger train. She will be along in a short time now; and take this," he said handing me a red-light lantern; "we'll go on. You can come along with the other train."

With that all hands got on board, and soon there was nothing but me and the lantern left.

A cold gust brought me to myself with a quick turn, and then I remembered what I had to do. Holding the lantern up, I saw that the light was flickering, and shaking it, found it almost empty. Then I began to feel the responsibility of my position; a lamp with no oil in it; the train due in ten minutes with the chances of its being thrown off the track, and no telling how many poor people killed or wounded. In a case of that kind, sir, even a brakesman will do his best to save human life, although he sometimes loses his own in the attempt; and all he gets for it is having his name in the paper, and being called a brave fellow.

Quicker than I can tell, I made up my mind that the train must be signalled, lamp or no lamp. But how to do it was the question. If I ran ahead without a light the engineer might think I wanted to stop the train for robbery, for such things have been done, you know, and would not only dash right on faster than before, but (may be) try to scalp me as the locomotive rushed by. I tell you I felt like praying just then; but brakemen are not selected for their religious feelings, so I didn't pray much, but looked around and saw a light shining in a window some distance off. I laid down my lantern carefully on the track, made a be line for the [illegible] and soon brought a woman to the door, who looked more frightened than I was at my excited appearance. It was useless to ask for sperm oil (the only kind we use), so I cried out:

"For God's sake get me some straw."

She seemed to realize the position, and quickly brought a bundle. Feeling in my pocket I found three matches, and, grabbing the straw, I made my way back to the track.

Laying the straw between the rails I lit a match and shoved it into the bundle. It flickered an instant and then went out. I felt and found the straw damp. Just then a dull, faint, rumbling sound came down on the wind, and I knew she was coming the train would soon be there. I struck the second match and touched off the straw—a blaze—a little smoke, and it was dark again, and raising my eyes I saw the headlight away in the distance. But trains don't crawl, and a buzzing along the rail told me to be lively: the red light was burning but faintly; five minutes more and it would go out. For a moment I stood paralyzed. Then a shrill whistle from the engine brought me to my senses, and I saw that within two minutes she would be there. Seizing the lantern with one hand I struck the last match, and bending down laid it carefully inside the straw, and then dashed forward, waving the red light. The glare from the headlight shone down the track, and the engineer saw me, but did not notice the red light—the sudden swinging had put it out—only screeching he came right on. When the train was almost upon me I jumped one side, and slinging the lantern over my head I dashed it straight into the cab. The engineer saw the lamp as it broke on the floor, and seeing the red glass and battered latern, whistled the danger-signal and tried to check up.

Looking down the track I almost screamed from excitement. The last match had found a dry spot, and the straw was blazing brightly. The train came to a standstill. [illegible] was saved; that's all I remember.

The next I knew I was in the baggage car. They said they had found me lying by the train in a dead faint, and—excuse me, we are going to stop now.

"Stamford," he sung out. The train stopped and the writer went home, satisfied that a brakesman's life is an exciting one.—*Wilkesbarre Leader*.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Some terrible bookworm has been telling the Saturday Review what he knows about modern inventions, and it is really dreadful to notice the way in which he pulls to pieces most of those very discoveries in which we most pride ourselves. It is not pleasant, for instance, to be told that centuries before the world ever heard of Simpson, or the introduction of chloroform, that Dioscorides, Theophratus, Pliny, and we don't know how many other fusty old Solons, had dwelt upon the anæthetic properties of mandragora, during the swing or burning of a limb; or that the Marquis of Wocester, in his "century of inventions," is thought to have given the first hint of the steam engine. The ancients were thoroughly acquinted with water power; they had their water organ during the Roman empire, before seventy-nine A. D. Stenciling can be traced back to the emperor Justinian; short-hand or stenography was known to Cicero; and the atmospheric railway and the leviathan steamship was predicted and anticipated long before they were tested by experiment In the matter of games, draughts and checkers claim a Greek and Latin antiquity, and the ancients were adapts with gloves. The now fashionable game, polo, can be traced back to Byzantium. Capt. Boynton's now famous swimming dress, or one very imilar to it, was used by Dardanus in Deucalion's flood; so at least, we learn from Lycopron, the Alexandrian iambic poet, who flourished about two hundred and sixty B. C. We shall not be in the very least degree surprised some day to hear that pork and beans were the favorite dish of Solomon, or that cocktails and eggnog were perfectly familiar beverages to Ham and his father, Noah.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF COINS IN ROME.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been make near Verosa. Two large amphoræ have been found containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds weight of coins of the emperor Gallienus and his successors within the hundred years following his regin. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the emperor Probus there are more than 4,000.

The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver and others of bronze silvered (*subaræratæ*). They are all in the finest state of preservation and, with the exception of those of Gallienus which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the minister of public instruction to despatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it.

All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold, as may be decided upon.—*London Times*.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

A White Man Single-handed Repulses the Attack of a Large Band of Sioux.

By Mr. Henry Tilley, of Ness county, we learn the particulars of an Indian fight which occurred about four weeks ago, in what is known as the "Cone," at at the mouth of Sand creek, about sixty-five miles west of Ness post-office, in which Dr. Tichenor killed four Sioux Indians, and was himself wounded. The doctor and a man named Dickinson were out in that section of the country poisoning wolves, and had built a temporary dug-out in which to store their skins and provisions. A few days previous to the fight Dickinson had taken their team and gone into the settlement after provisions, leaving the doctor to run the camp. The doctor was asleep in his dug-out on the morning of the third day of Dickinson's departure, when he was [illegible] slight noise at the door. Thinking the intruder [illegible] skunk or a wolf, he took up his gun and opened the door, to be confronted by a man, and that man was a Sioux brave, but at that time it was so dark that he could distinguish little more than the outlines. He demanded his busines, when the brave turned and fled and as the doctor stepped out-side to get a shot at him he was greeted with a valley which drove him back into the dug-out. Barricading his door as best he could, he awaited daylight. In the meantime, the Indians, numbering about forty, as near as he could tell, had moved further up the creek; but with daylight, one of them whom Tichenor thinks was the chief, from his dress came to the dug-out carrying a white rag, and in broken English demanded his surrender. Tichenor told him there were three men in the dug-out, well armed and prepared to fight, and refused to surrender. The chief commenced to threaten, and told the doctor he would have his scalp. This the doctor thought to be a declaration of war, and shot the red man dead in his tracks, and at the very door of the dug-out. The entire band then rushed in, but were driven back by several well-directed shots. The next maneuver by the assailants was an attempt to smoke him out by burning buffalo chips and the wood-work of the dug-out. From his position in the dug-out he could not see the Indian who was superintending the conflagration department, and knowing that if a stop was not put to it he was "a goner," he made a dash for the outside, kicked the buffalo chips aside, and exchanged shots with the head-fireman, who was making tracks for his comrades, killing him instantly, and received a bullet through the lower part of his person. The man fell within five feet of his dug-out door. Then commenced a long-range shooting match, in which the doctor is confident he killed two more and wounded one. This was kept up during the day, but toward nightfall a terrible snow and wind storm came up, driving the red men to the south and snowing the brave man in. Had it not been for this they would eventually have got him, for this wound, though not dangerous, incapacitated him for fighting. He lay in bed three days, suffering severely. At the expiration of sixteen days the weather moderated, and he started on foot for the settlements, reaching them in safety, and bringing trophies of one of the most remarkable fights on record. Though wounded but once, the doctor received several bullet holes through his clothing, and during his subsequent stay picked forty bullets out of the walls of the dug out.—*Hays City Sentinel*.

SAVED BY A CONDUCTOR.

A Venerable Woman Walks Across the Great Plains and is Finally Disabled.

When the Denver Pacific train arrived in Cheyenne Monday afternoon the conductor was informed that an aged lady, with her son had started early in the day with the intention of walking to Denver, and that they seemed to be objects of charity. Conductor Farmer kept a lookout on the returning train, and when thirty miles south of Cheyenne discovered the old lady and her boy sitting on the end of the ties of the track. The train was stopped and a free ride offered to this city. It took but a moment to discover that the old lady was not only nearly blind from constant looking upon the snow, but her tramp and privations had rendered her so feeble that she had to be lifted into the car. Unquestionably another night's exposure would have snapped the thread of life, and doubtless the boy would have met a similar fate. So soon as a short rest was had the woman, whose name was Mrs. Aur[illegible] Miller, a widow, aged fifty-eight years, told to sympathizing passengers and trainmen the story of their tramp The details would make interesting and thrilling reading. Six weeks ago the twain started from Randolph county, Indiana, to walk to this city to visit some relatives living in the vicinity. The little money with which they commenced this tramp of over twelve hundred miles was soon gone, and the benevolence of people along the route was their only stay. Nearly the entire distance was made on foot, and through the snow storms and severest weather, save an occasional ride on a wagon, and much less often the assistance rendered by generous hand-car-men, who were met on the Union Pacific road, the conductors always refusing to give a helping hand. Thus they plodded along until picked up on the Denver Pacific, without money and with very scant clothing. The old lady had a bunch of her garden seeds, however, which she had brought all the way, as she did not believe good seeds could be obtained so far from civilization. A purse of ten dollars, made up on the train, made one need good, and at the depot in this city they parted with those who had proved their only friends on the route, blessing without stint, the generous givers. The lady said she had a wealthy daughter in California, but was unwilling her condition should be made known to her, and so she braved the dangers of the trip and stared starvation and death successfully in the face.—*Denver Tribune*.

.."Mamma, have I any children?" asked a little creature six years old. "Why, no; what put such a notion in your head?" "Why, I was reading to-day about childrens' children, but I s'pose it meant our dolls," replied the sage little one.

YOUNG FOLKS.

A Little Child's Fancies.

BY MRS. L. C. WHITON.

I think that the world was finished at night,
Or the stars would not have been made;
For they wouldn't have thought of having light,
If they hadn't first seen the shade.

And then, again, I alter my mind,
And think perhaps it was day,
And starry night was only designed
For the little child tired of play.

And I think that an angel, when nobody kn[illegible]
With a window pushed up very high,
Let some of the seeds of the flowers fall through
From the gardens they have in the sky.

For they couldn't think here of lilies so white,
And such beautiful roses, I know;
But I wonder, when falling from such a height,
The dear little seeds should grow!

And then, when the face of the angels was turned,
I think that the birds flew by,
And singing to us the songs they learned
On the opposite side of the sky.

And a rainbow must be shining below t[illegible]
Of a place in Heaven's door that is thin,
Right close to the door where the children go
When the dear Lord lets them in.

And I think that the clouds [illegible] washed.
[illegible] prime.
For fear when we look [illegible]
As each of them put on [illegible] new [illegible]nd.

I do not know why the water was sent,
Unless, perhaps, it might be
God wanted us to know what is meant
When we read of the "Jasper Sea."

A Street-Car Incident.

Scene, a Highland street railway car; time, a little after three o'clock. The car in question was on its outward-bound trip, and contained but nine passengers. When near Dover street, an additional passenger got on, who, as he opened the rear door, pleasantly hailed the conductor, and the latter's remark set the former into a very pleasant frame of mind. his face, as he took a seat beside a Globe reporter, betrayed his recent acquaintance with the customary Thanksgiving turkey. He was a young man, not exactly handsome, but pleasant-looking, was well dressed, even to the fashionable beaver which he wore. He was in a very happy frame of mind, as was quite evident from the pleased expression which played unconsciously about his mouth. Sitting still was evidently not his general custom, and, suddenly thrusting his hand deep into his pantaloons' pocket, he pulled out a whole handful of bright silver coins, out of which he selected the necessary change with which to pay his fare to the conductor, who then passed by. With his face still wearing that unhappy look which almost proved infectious to other passengers, his eyes rested lingeringly on a little bundle of humanity fast asleep, curled up in the opposite corner, who, with one of her dimpled hands resting on her cheek for support, instinctively grasped with the other hand a little basket Again the young man's hand went deep into his pockets, and selecting a quarter of a dollar, he laid it carefully on the cover of the sleeping girl's basket. He was apparently not satisfied. Another quarter went where the first had gone. Again he seemed perturbed. A third visit to the little stranger, and this time two "halves" was the result. Again he returned to his seat, but this time only to go back with two more "halves." Meanwhile his generosity had attracted the attention of all the passengers. The young man appealed to a fellow passenger for charity, saying: "She is undoubtedly a poor girl! Thanksgiving comes but once a year. Please give me a quarter that I may put it beside that shining silver already on her basket, and when she awakes you will have the pleasure of seeing her utter surprise." The gentleman yielded to his entreaty. The sleeping little girl now had at least three dollars. The gentleman who had contributed the last quarter told the generous young man to awaken the little girl. This he did. It was a long time before she could realize that she was the possessor of so much money. At last the young man left his seat and seated himself beside her, asking her at the same time how much money she had, and who gave it to her. All eyes were upon her great wandering eyes as she said: "I don't know sir; it is like the fairy stories which mamma has told me. Why (busily counting), I have three dollars and fifty cents. I wish I knew who gave it to me. I bless her, and I know mamma will when she sees all this money." The young man suggested that perhaps the mild-eyed lady, who had just got out, had given all this money. "Oh, I know," said the little girl, suddenly, when the young man looked into her face and laughed; "you can't fool me any longer, you are the fairy;" and then she clapped her hands in such a happy, pleased sort of way that the young man acknowledged the generous spirit which had temporarily taken possession of him, and evidently becoming more and more interested in her, took out his pocket-book, which was stuffed with bank bills, took back all the silver which he and the unknown friends had contributed, and gave her a five dollar bill in exchange.

"Oh, oh, oh," said the little girl, "a this for me? Oh, won't mamma be happy; won't she bless you!"

The car had pretty nearly reached the young man's destination, and again taking from his pocket-book a bank bill, he arose, stepped to the door, opened it, and when, quicker than thought, he threw the bill into the girl's lap, and was off the car before she knew it. The bank bill proved to be ten dollars, which added to the other, made fifteen dollars. The young man's parting injunction will probably ring in her ears, till next Thanksgiving. It was this: "Try and remember me the next time you see me. Mind, don't forget." And her answer, which every one heard in the car, was: "Oh, no, sir! I guess I shan't"—*Boston Globe*.

AMERICANS AS MINERS.

Mining by Americans, as yet, can hardly be accepted as a business for a lifetime pursuit, but more one to turn their hands to for the time being, and for trying their "luck."

This "trial of luck" during the past twenty-five years, but more especially the past fifteen, has made a large body of Americans good miners, and good experts as well; and it can be said, further, that the first-class American miner is more complete in his money-making operations than the average foreigner who has been reared from childhood in the work. While the latter mines from old rules, the American miner makes a rule suited to the surrounding circumstances. He can turn more short corners and do more with less money. His work is never so substantial; it does not "hold forever," and he never worries if it does not. He does not work for his grandchildren, but for the present, calculating his children will have the same privileges. Two men pounding at one drill does not suit his notions of economy, therefore the idea is suggested of doing the work single-handed, and with his giant explosive doubles the execution at half the expense.

The American miner, in fact, is getting tired of even single-handed drilling, and is about concluding for the future to stand by, "boss" the machine and save his muscle. He is an average mechanic, studies mechanism, and wonders how to get rid of hard work, and by his genius in the coming future, close by, we are going to mine wholly by machinery. In fact, we can do it now, both on a large and a small scale, by the universal, [illegible] inch [illegible] Burleigh, Ingersoll & [illegible] varnish[illegible] same spirit which seeks expedition and cheapness in mining, applies equally as strongly in milling the ore. When it is upon the surface he wants the bullion from it in his safe before night, and to that end has it dumped into the mill, at will unlocks his safe, and "presto change," there is the metal. This life and expedition of our mining operations has not been equalled on the face of the globe. It is purely American, and a condition of mining activity which every country is readily falling into and which every foreigner of snap loves. There is no pursuit Americans are so well adapted to as mining, and why do not more turn their attention to it. What will make greater prosperity for the whole union is for the American people to accept mining as a vastly important and legitimate business, as having as much reward for labor, caution and capital as trade, agriculture, commerce or manufacture.

We have in California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Colorado, Montana and Idaho, millions of leads with millions piled on millions of wealth, much of which can be had simply by locating, only wanting the hand of labor and the favor of capital. We have also in the United States, east, west and south, a large, idle, yet industrious population crying for work and prosperity, and who could soon turn a ready hand to gathering these treasures, relieving their wants, and enriching all.

Mining in the past, and also in the present, has its parasites, which destroy its vigor, and this is stock-gambling. A distinction must be better drawn between mining as a business, and "mining" as a paper gamble. Let operations be conducted with the business vigor of manufacturing and success will be even more certain. Let capital be more trusty to the deserving, and seek to build up legitimate mining operations, which may be accepted as the precious bloods of business life.—*Scientific Press*.

HOW THE TYROLESE REPULSED THE FRENCH.

As we progressed our railroad commenced climbing until, at one point in the route, we were above the clouds, which we could see rolling heavily and damply in the valley below us, while the great blue precipices circumscribed our landscape to the narrowest limits and seemed to wall us in forever, for out of these tremendous gulfs and canyons there appeared to be no possible escape. It was in one of these defiles that the French marshal, Lefebre, with an army of French, Bavarians and Saxons, was cautiously toiling in 1809 on his way to subdue the Tyrol to the Bavarian yoke, to which Napoleon had transferred it when around him on every side arose the Tyrolese landsturm, the levy that called out every man that could load or handle a rifle, and from the tops of these very crags, great rocks and trunks of trees and beams came rolling down into the road in the defile below, crushing the astonished troops beneath them, and suddenly they were confronted by the intrepid Capuchin monk, Haspinger, who, with the stinging fire of his rifles, forced the head of the column to recoil, while the avalanche of missiles from the inaccessible heights came down harder than ever. When suddenly on both flanks and in the rear appeared Speckbacher and Hofer, with every man and boy who could walk or hobble, whom the levies of the cross had summoned from all the mountain valleys. And the carnage among the invaders was fearful and their discomfiture complete, and Lefebre himself hastened back to Innsbruck with the tidings of his defeat, but with the Tyrolese hard at his heels; and the struggle for the possession of the solitary bridge over the Inn was terrific, for the French were Bonaparte's veterans, and the Bavarians had cannon, of which the peasants had none save a couple of trunks of trees clamped with iron bands, which speedily burst (and are now in the Nuremburg museum), but they had their unerring rifles, with which they poured so deadly a fire that the gunners time and again were slaughtered around their pieces, until none could be found to man them; and the officers were picked off wherever they dare to show themselves by the aim of the chamois hunters; and at last they evacuated the old capital, into which the triumphant peasants entered with great rejoicing, and after solemnly returning thanks to God and the Virgin in their great cathedral, set up Hofer as vicegerent of the emperor, and then went quietly back to their hills and herds and chalets. Twice again did the invaders reoccupy the capital, twice again were they driven from it over the same bridge by these invincible hunters and herdsmen and their heroic leaders; while many a gorge in these mountains fastnesses was the scene of exploits that rivaled those of Thermopylæ.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press*.

..A Piedmontese and a Neapolitan were discussing the relative charms of their countries. "Naples!" said the former. "Naples is the dirtiest city in the universe. You can't set foot on its streets without getting ankle deep in filth." "Well, but look at our sky—that carpet of the gods—so beautiful, so eternally blue." "Yes, that carpet of the gods is passably clean, I admit, but that is only because you can't spit on it."

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

..Said the little pet of the household on her birthday: "It's a lovely doll, dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins!"

Rain, formerly very rare in lower Egypt, has become frequent in Alexandria and Cairo, owing to the extensive planting of the mulberry in that vicinity.

..Recorder Hackett, of New York, said, in the course of a recent trial for burglary: "I have never known parents to fail to commit perjury when it was requisite in defense of their children."

..The following sentence was dictated by the late Lord Palmerston to eleven British cabinet ministers, not one of whom, it is said, spelled it correctly; "It is disagreeable to witness the embarrassment of a harassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled potato."

..A poor old woman, who had worked and toiled for nearly three-score years, said if she didn't think she'd have rest in the next world she'd tie a mill-stone round her neck and jump into the river, and go to the bottom, and stay there as long as she lived.

A meek-eyed married man offered a test at a spiritual seance that the medium name the articles in his wife's upper bureau drawer. The medium said the spirit would repeat the contents of Webster's dictionary, or any other light task, but that life was too short to attempt the task proposed, and the rash proposer was [illegible] of the hall.

..There is something refreshing in the absolute astonishment that visitors to a printing office sometimes display at the commonest things. "What is that black looking thing standing up in that corner?" is sometimes asked by an unsophisticated observer, and the nearest typo answers, "That is the printing office towel. We always stand up in the corner."

..He sat alone in her father's parlor, waiting for the fair one's appearance, the other evening, when her little brother came cautiously into the room, and gliding up to the young man's side, held out a handful of something, and earnestly inquired: "I say mister, what'r them?" "Those," replied the young man, solemnly, taking up one in his fingers, "those are beans." "There!" shouted the boy, turning to his sister, who was just coming in, "I knew you lied. You said he didn't know beans, and he does too!" The young man's stay was not what you may call a prolonged one that evening.

TAXING CORN.

If it ever was true that cotton is king, it is not so now. The total value of last year's cotton crop of 4,250,000 bales was about $250,000,000, but the corn crop of 1,295,000,000 bushels, at the average price of about forty-five cents a bushels, is worth to this country no less than $583,000,000. It makes the largest single item of our agricultural products, and our agricultural product furnishes, in round numbers, about $4,000,000,000 out of the $8,000,000,000 produced each year by American labor. Cotton was king. Corn is now a greater king. But, though corn is king of kings, it has to pay tribute on every hand. Middlemen eat deeper into the farmer's substance than the grasshopper, and the politicians, with their subsidies, bounties, protective duties, and the like, eat deeper than the grasshopper and the middlemen together. There is but one thing of which the farmer gets the lion's share—taxation. Although the producers of corn are the most numerous class in the country, their interests are less consulted in legislation than those of any other. For instance, leaving out of view the wider questions suggested above, consider the injury done to the farmer by the present law taxing distilled spirits. Alcohol is an indispensible agent in the manufacture of varnishes, ether, chloroform, perfumes, and many other chemical compounds. In Great Britain the alcohol destined for use in the arts and manufactures is free from the internal revenue tax imposed on that which go into beverages The simple device of compelling the manufacturers of alcohol which is to be used in the arts to mix it with a distillation from wood, called methyl, changing it into "wood alcohol," thereby destroying its fitness to drink without injuring it for industrial purposes, protects the government from fraud, and gives to industry an important raw material free from tax. In this country every gallon of alcohol used in manufactures and arts must pay ninety cents of excise, or five hundred per cent on the prime cost. The manufactures dependent upon it are greatly embarrassed, and their development hindered. The demand for alcohol from the sources is kept down to a minimum point, and, as alcohol is made of corn, the farmers lose just so much of what might be an extensive and remunerative market. Cotton goes into the arts of this country free of all federal taxation, and consequently the cotton planter has the widest possible market, and a relatively high price for this product. Why should this discrimination be made between the corn planter and the cotton planter?—*Chicago Tribune*.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Californian mind has invented the idea of the longest railroad in the world to run from San Francisco nearly to the extreme edge of civilization on the southern continent. It is a splendid scheme, but would be as useful to the country as a smoke-pipe to a stage coach. There would be nothing for it to do.

A surprising amount and variety of American manufactures are beginning to go to Chili and other west coast regions by way of Panama. There is a profitable export of cottons particularly. The Panama Star comments on the growth of American commerce with the Pacific countries, and says: "Every day it is becoming more and more apparent that no other country can any longer excel the great republic."

It is believed that the four years upon which the country will enter after a president is inaugurated, will prove a period of the most healthful prosperity. The symptoms of this are visible on every side. So convinced are many that the good times are at hand that they are taking advantage of the present low price of labor and surplus of capital in the country to manufacture in anticipation of the coming improvement in business. Those things into the cost of which bills for labor largely enter can be produced now more economically than they can be again for years [illegible] is a question for the people to think of, whether the times do not hold out to them in this respect an opportunity of the very greatest importance.

AGRICULTURAL.

Value of Land in the Cotton States.

C. W. Howard, of Kingston (Ga.), has an instructive paper in the report of the agricultural department for 1874 (just received), on "The condition of agriculture in the cotton states," in which he says: "The value of land in the settled portion of the older cotton states is less than in any other country in christendom. This was the case before the war. In 1860 the average value of land in Georgia was $4.85. The highest value of the richest county was $10.60 per acre. The lowest value was 68 cents per acre. If we contrast these values with those of the northern, middle or new northwestern states, the difference is striking."

Low as the price of southern lands was before the war, in 1860, it is much less at this time. Having, to-day, the cheapest lands in christendom, as Mr. Howard truly asserts, we ought to produce fat cattle, horses, mules, sheep, wool, butter, cheese, and all fruits adapted to our climate, a little cheaper than can be done in any other part of the world. Is it impossible to recast our ideas and reform our system of land killing?

Summer Fallowing.

In his work entitled "The Natural Laws of Husbandry," Baron Liebig says: "When the exhaustion of a field is not caused by the absolute deficiency of food elements, when even more than an adequate supply of all the needful nutriment is there, but not in the proper form, and where, consequently, fallowing will again render the crop remunerative, the farmer has means at his disposal to assist the action of the natural agencies, whereby the conversion of the food into the state of physical combination is effected, and thus to shorten the fallowing season, or even, in many instances, to make it altogether superfluous."

Summer fallowing has many advantages in the way of killing weeds, foul grasses, briers and bushes, in addition to the economical development of fertility by physical and chemical forces not otherwise available. In agriculture, as in other industries, it is generally better to one thing at a time and do it well than to do two things and fail to do either by divided energy and attention. Fallowing is a specialty.

Forcing Early Maturity.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman closes a sensible article under the above heading in these words:

Our domestic animals are much more liable to disease than formerly, and it is reasonably certain that high living is the cause. A fast life produces the same effect on the domestic animal in the barnyard as on men and women. Warm, stimulating food forces an early maturity which is not compatible with prolificacy and longevity. Is it not possible that the unusual mortality among hogs during the past few years is owing to the habits induced by high feeding for a number of generations before? The breeders of almost every kind of improved stock suffer the heaviest losses from disease and from the barrenness of many of their otherwise choicest specimens. It is no denial of the numerous advantages of thoroughbred animals to state these facts, which enthusiastic amateurs are most apt to overlook.

Not many weeks since we called public attention to the losses resulting from the folly of over-feeding breeding animals. An excess of fat is a disease not less than a deficiency of bone material, often causing rickets in badly fed children, or a deficiency of brain elements in man and beast. Unwise eating and drinking in the human species, and the defective feeding of domestic animals, are evils of great magnitude. A writer in the Rural World estimates the loss to the farmers of Missouri in 1876 at ten million dollars from hog cholera alone. Has over-feeding, forcing early maturity, and too early breeding anything to do in developing this heavy loss? By what new agency are the germs of this malady so widely diffused? What is the contagion?

Cheese Making.

At the recent meeting of the St. Lawrence dairymen, Prof. L. B. Arnold delivered an address on cheese making, in the course of which he remarked that one of the most important errors is that the dairymen keeps two cows to furnish the milk one might be made to produce. The rule to adopt is to produce the largest amount of milk from the least amount of carcass. He would impress the dairymen with the importance of keeping a full supply of food before the cow for a time after coming to new milk. If you pinch her then she can not be brought back to what she gave at first. Feed that kind of food that is best adapted to making flesh. After the rush of grass other food should be provided to make up the deficiency. If this is not done, no amount of food later in the season will make up the loss.

The supply of the water and the comfort of the cow during the warm weather do not receive sufficient attention. A large share of the cheese manufactured during the hot weather last summer was out of flavor. Cattle do not have sufficient protection from the hot rays of the sun. The heat makes them thirsty but if the water is not convenient they suffer and the milk suffers. The milk makes a bad quality of cheese, and it is not the fault of the manufacturer. If the water is bad the effect upon the milk is great. I have been able to tell from the cheese whether the cow has had plenty or good quality of water. These circumstances which injure the quality of the milk also injure the quantity. A serious loss occurs from the method of carrying the milk to the factory. The practice of carrying the milk in a tight can confines the animal flavor to the milk. Milk carried to the factory with the cover open is bettered by the transportation. It requires less rennet to chadulate milk which has been transported to the factory. Slightly churning skim-milk will make it produce a better quality of cheese. Cheese made from milk which is off flavor will not stand the hot weather as well as cheese made from pure milk. Cheese should have a temperature of seventy degrees for curing, and this should not be varied. The ventilation by the small tube in the cover of the can is not sufficient to secure the best quality of milk. He had invented a cover with a wire gauze in the center in place of the tin. A rim two inches high is placed around the edge of the gauze; a flange around the cover prevents the cover from sinking. Many of the New England factories will not receive milk in other cans.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DIAMOND.

The great French chemist Lavoisier undertook the examination of the diamond, and it is worth while noticing how carefully he went to work, how he proceeded slowly from one step to another in logical sequence, until he arrived at the true solution of the question he had undertaken to investigate; that is, until he was able to tell us exactly what happens when the diamond evaporates in free fire, and why it did not do so when surrounded by charcoal. In the first place, he evaporated the diamond by means of the burning glass, and he observed that no visible vapor or smoke was given off, but that the diamond disappeared. He thought that perhaps the solid diamond had in some way been dissolved by the water, and that by evaporating the water, which was in the lower part of the bell jar in which he burnt his diamond, he might obtain the constituents of the diamond in a solid form; but he found that no solid residue was left on evaporation, and thus no trace of the diamond could be found. His next experiment was that of placing a diamond in the focus of a less powerful lens than the one he had formerly used, so that the diamond was not heated to so high a temperature as before, again placing it, however, in a bell jar over water. He then found that the diamond, when not heated quite so strongly, lost only about one-quarter of its weight; it did not disappear altogether, but the remarkable fact was noticed that it became covered with a black substance which Lavoisier describes as being exactly like lampblack or soot, so that it dirtied the fingers when touched, and made a black mark upon paper. Hence Lavoisier concluded that the diamond is susceptible of being brought, under certain circumstances, into the condition of charcoal, so that it really belongs to the class of combustible bodies. He was, however, yet far from having proved this point, and he went on experimenting. He next measured the volume of air in which he was going to burn the diamond, and found it to be eight cubic inches. Then he burned the diamond in this volume of air by means of a lens, and found that the air had diminished to a volume of six cubic inches; thus showing that the air had undergone some change by the combustion of the diamond, and that two out of the eight volumes of air had disappeared. The next experiment he made was to examine the condition of the air in which the diamond had been evaporated. What changes had gone on in the air in consequence of the evaporation of the diamond? After allowing the glass in which he had burned the diamond to stand for four days, he poured clear lime water into the jar in which the diamond had been evaporated, and he says this lime water was at once precipitated in the same manner as if it had been brought into contact with the gas evolved in effervescence and fermentation, or that given off in cases of metallic reduction. Here, then, he had got on the track of what he wanted. Hitherto the diamond had apparently disappeared, and nothing was found to account for its disappearance; but now he had found that there was something contained in the air in which the diamond was burned which was not contained in that air before.

The next step he took was to examine the white precipitate or powder which was formed, and he found that the substance thus precipitated from lime water, by the air in which the diamond had been evaporated, effervesced on treatment with acid, and evolved what was then known as fixed air, but which we now know as carbonic acid gas. Here, then, in his last experiment he completes his proof, showing that exactly the same effects are observed when charcoal is experimented upon instead of diamond. Lavoisier had now run his quarry to earth; he had determined exactly what it is that is formed when a diamond is burned. He has shown that a diamond when burned produces exactly the same substance that is produced when common charcoal is burned, and he, therefore, legitimately concludes that diamond is only another form of the element carbon. The reason that the diamond did not burn in the furnace when surrounded by a mass of charcoal was that the air, or rather the oxygen of the air, could not get to the diamond, because it was kept off by the charcoal, which burned instead of the diamond.—*Prof. Roscoe.*

HOW POMPEII WAS DESTROYED.

As illustrating one phase of Roman life in the first century of our era nothing is so significant as the narrative of the younger Pliny. The sublime indifference of the Roman youth to the marvelous phenomenon which his uncle, the naturalist, set out from Misenum to observe, and the ignorance on the part of the latter of the noxious gases which caused his death, stand in marked contrast with the careful observations of volcanic phenomena made by a lady of Boston, of no special scientific tastes or training, who chanced to be an eye-witness of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1872, an eruption whose various phases have thrown much new light upon the way in which Pompeii was overwhelmed. The covering of ashes and volcanic or lava mud under which the ancient city was buried is estimated by Overbeck at from seven to eight metres (twenty-three to twenty-six and a half feet) in depth. The lower half of this thick stratum consists of gray ashes mixed with *lapilli*, that is, the coaser particles of the disintegrated lava. These *lapilli* vary in size from that of an ordinary pea to the thickness of a foot in diameter. Above this layer of the *lapilli* we come to the lava mud (*lava Cavoso* of the Italians). This is a thick paste of ashes and *pozzolana*, formed by the action of powerful masses of water, the heavy torrents caused by the rapidly condensing vapor. This condensation, taking place in an atmosphere saturated with fine volcanic dust, resulted in what might be called showers of mud. It is well known that streams of lava mud flowed directly into Herculaneum and covered that city with a thick coating, which was afterwards overlaid by several strata of lava from the subsequent eruptions of Vesuvius. But no such freshets of the lava mud inundated Pompeii, situated as it was upon a promontory formed or the hardened lava of prehistoric times. The pasty substance which fell upon the already deep layer of ashes and *lapilli* was mixed, as it were, in the air. To this peculiar formation we owe the wonderful moulds which have been made not only of dead bodies but also of many movable articles over which the lava-mud had flowed. A most interesting and valuable record of the flight from the doomed city might have been read in the affecting story of these impressions made in the lava paste had the simple device hit upon by Signor Fiorelli, in 1863, been earlier discovered. The method of utilizing the impression which the lava mud has so perfectly retained, is merely to pour into the vacant space, from which all the parts of the body but the skeleton have crumbled away, a liquid plaster, by means which a perfect cast of the figure is obtained. The facts derived from a study of the very few bodies which have been found since this method of preserving their form was first employed are of great importance from an archæological point of view, while the silent testimony which is thus given as to the way in which these victims of the great eruption met their death is more touching than the most pathetic romance ever written. Other facts connected with the peculiar covering under which the buried city was found are of interest, as showing the agency of fire was wholly absent from the forces which destroyed Pompeii. The *lapilli* were not incandescent, as has been supposed, and only in rare instances were they hot enough to give to the yellow ochres in the wall paintings a reddish hue. The carbonizing of the wood work of the houses as well as the bread, fruit, &c., which have been found in Pompeii was the work of dampness rather than heat, similar to the effect produced on logs or piles which remain for a long time sunk in the ground.

OTTO OF ROSES.

Three Thousand Pounds of Leaves to One Ounce of Perfume.

The most delicious of all perfumed essences is obtained by the simple distillation of rose leaves. In our climate roses are not sufficiently highly scented to produce the properly odoriferous essence of oil; and all that the druggists can produce from rose leaves is rose water, which in fact, is water slightly impregnated with the essence of oil, which is, to a small degree, soluble in it. The most favorable country for the production of the most highly scented roses is the middle portion of European Turkey, at the base of the southern slope of the Balkan mountains, where the roses are grown in localities where they are protected against all winds except those from the south; and the flowers thus attain a luxuriance in perfume and growth as well as in size, of which those who have not visited these regions can hardly form an idea. The town of Kezanlik, situated in the province of that name, is the center of the field of cultivation and distillation of the rose leaves.

The leaves are gathered all over the province, which is forty miles long, and is watered by the river Thunghn and the many mountain streams which discharge into the same, furnishing the water necessary for the distillation. To give an idea of the extent which this industry has attained, we need only say that there are in this province one hundred and twenty-eight different villages, of which the inhabitants are all employed in the culture of the beautiful flowers. They all live in peace together, Turks and christians, and they prosper, having become wise by experience, finding that it is better to work than to waste time in religious or political quarrels. Almost all the country is occupied by rose plantations, and only a comparatively small portion is devoted to raising rye and barley, for the subsistence of the inhabitants and their cattle. The rose grows best on those parts of the slopes where the sun shines most, and which is the least northern in exposure. A light soil is best; and the planting is done during the spring and autumn, in parallel ditches three inches deep and five feet apart. In these ditches shoots from old trees are laid; they must, however, not be cut from the tree, but torn off, so that each shoot has some portion of the root or bark of the root adherent. They are then covered with earth mixed with a little manure. If the land is horizontal, and a mountain stream can be diverted so as to inundate it, this is done to hasten the growth; at the end of six months, shoots are seen coming up all along the furrows, and at the end of one year these shoots are three or four feet high, forming regular hedges.

At the end of the second year roses appear, but not in sufficient abundance for them to be gathered. The gathering is commenced in the third year, after which they produce largely, the hedges being, at the end of five years, six feet high. The bushes produce flowers until fifteen years old, when the field is worn out and must be plowed up. They do not prune the rose bushes at all as we do, but they cut off every year, in the late fall or winter, the dead branches. The great harvest commences about May 15, and lasts until June 5 or 10; the gathering is done in the morning daily before sunrise, and the distillation is finished before twelve m., so as to have the benefit of all the freshness of the flowers, which is at once driven off by the heat of the day. In hot seasons the roses open more rapidly, and the crop may last but for ten days; but in wet, cool seasons the progress is slower, and the crop may last for twenty-five days; but then the daily harvest is smaller in proportion, so that the final result is about the same. However, cool, slow weather is preferred as it eases the daily labor.

The stills used are of the roughest kind, and small; they hold from 200 to 240 pints of water, and are carried to the rose-bushes to be filled. To twenty pounds of rose leaves 160 pints of water are added; and the whole is distilled at a gentle heat until twenty pounds of water are distilled off. This quantity contains nearly all the perfume of the leaves, which are thrown away with the remaining water; and the still is again filled with twenty pounds of leaves and one hundred and sixty pints of water. This operation is repeated until all the leaves have been used. The water thus distilled off is a strong rose water; and the result of eight or ten distillations is put in a still and submitted to a second distillation, when a stronger rose water is obtained; so strong indeed, that it is unable to contain the essence in solution, and the latter floats on the top of the water. Experience has shown that, for every ounce of otto of roses, 3,000 pounds of rose leaves are required. The total yearly production of eight districts, into which the one hundred and sixty villages of the province of Kezanlik are divided, is on an average 3,500 pounds of otto of roses, of which the district in which the capital is situated produces half. Some years ago, however, the bushes were exceptionally prolific. Thus, in 1866, 6,000 pounds were produced; but in 1872 only 1,700 pounds could be obtained.

We ought to add that every rose farmer has his own stills for producing otto of roses immediately after picking the flowers; and thousands of industrious workers are thus occupied, earning in a single short period of twenty days the product of a year's labor in preparing the soil, planting and taking care of the growing plants. When the distillation is over, the farmers come from all parts of the provinces to the capital to sell their product, those who have large quantities selling directly in the great commercial centers, such as Constantinople, and Adrianople. At present, however, an enterprising firm in Kezanlik, considering the delay to which the trade with the last named cities is subject, and the chances of adulteration, have established a depot in Paris, France, from which this delicate and expensive perfume is now distributed over Europe and all the world.—*Scientific American.*

A MODOC BALL.

An old hunter writing from Mt. Shasta county to the Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union, gives this description of a frontier ball:

"I spoke in one of my letters of Joaquin Miller. I will again remark that this was his first home among the Indians. The old settlers remember him and his antecedents well, and many stories are told of him which I don't care to repeat, for they may be true. But here are the Modocs among whom he lived, the only Modocs he ever saw, if all reports are to be credited. That's all about him. I was going to remark that there are many Joaquin Millers in this section, though all may not be poets. Nearly every white man has a dusky mate, unless married to one of his own color. I tell you they are fast civilizing the remnant left on the once powerful tribe, or at least the female portion thereof. I was invited to a ball held at "Asa's saloon," at Little State creek, a few nights after our arrival. "Gid," who loves to philosophize on humanity in all its phases, accompanied me to the festive scene. Imagine our surprise when we discovered that all the ladies were daughters of poor Lo. Dressed in their gayest colors they presented an animated scene. I do not believe that my fair friends who read the Record-Union were ever dressed quite so stylish. One charming maiden trod the floor like a true forest queen clad in an overskirt the pattern of which was an imitation of the star spangled banner. She had on a "pull back," too, the "hump" culminating in a glittering star. But like Grover's argument in the Cronin affair, it was all on one side, and made her appear as though she was laboring under "elephantiasis" of the hips. Another was dressed in gorgeous colors, with her "pull back" nearly up to her shoulder-blades, causing her form, from a side view, to resemble the new moon. There were all the colors of the rainbow represented in those dresses, and every conceivable style of makeup. They danced well, and with animation, too Heaven help the poor creature that those tiny feet came down on. Its chances for existence were extinguished at once. The young men were dressed in their best, and treated their dusky partners with due politeness. In fact, it was as decorous an assembly as one would find anywhere. And we were treated well, too, and did not have to stand back because we had no partners. One noticeable feature of this party was that of the equality of the sexes, for when the young men took a drink at the bar the ladies did likewise, if they desired, and no cloves or burnt coffee were provided for either. The supper—"Uncle Dick's work—was as good as the average of ball suppers—far better than many that I have eaten of at more aristocratic parties. Everybody was happy, everybody was welcome, and the stranger was not kept outside the gates, or sent home thirsty or hungry. 'Gid' and I went home early, leaving our blessing with the happy revellers."

HOW PEBBLE JEWELRY IS MADE.

The gold used by jewelers is always alloyed with certain proportions of pure silver and the finest copper, according to the quality desired. The jeweler melts his metals in a crucible and casts them into ingots about two inches broad, three inches long and about one-eight of an inch thick. The ingots are reduced to any degree of thinness by being passed between steel rollers. The sheets or plates of metal thus produced are entrusted to a workman, who, guided by drawings or models, clips out the pieces required for the various articles to be made. The pieces are given, along with the designs, to other workmen, who put them together. These men are seated at large tables around the sides of which are a series of semicircular recesses, each recess being occupied by a workman. After the pieces are brought to the exact size required, they are soldered together by means of a blowpipe. Articles of an ornate character, such as brooches and bracelets covered with designs in filligree work or inlaid with pebbles, require great nicety of manipulation, and the number of parts which go to compose some of them is immense. Pebble bracelets of a finely worked geometrical pattern are made in which there are no fewer than one huedred and sixty pieces of stone. In making an article which is to be inlaid with pebbles, the jeweler forms a back or foundation, to which a plate pierced with apertures for the pebbles is fixed, a convenient space being left between the two plates. At this stage the work is passed to the lapidary, who cuts and fixes the pebbles. The stones are first cut with a revolving disk of iron charged with diamond dust and oil and roughly shaped with a pair of pincers. Each piece is then taken in succession and attached to a "cement stick"—a small piece of wood with a quantity of strong cement on one end. Held in that way the stone is ground to the required shape on a revolving disk of lead charged with emery and water. When all the pieces are brought to the shape of the apertures designed for them they are set in shellac. The outer surface has up to this time been left rough, but after the cement has hardened the lapidary takes the brooch in his hand and manipulates on the grinding disk until the stone is reduced to the level of the metal which surrounds it. The surface is next polished on a disk of tin charged with rot ten stone and water, and the brooch is returned to the jeweler. Usually pebble brooches have in the center a "cairngorms," or what is supposed to be one. The cairngorms are not "set" until the work on the other part of the brooch is all but completed. The exposed surface of the metal on the face of the brooch is usually relieved by engraved scroll-work. Enameled jewelry has recently come into fashion to some extent, and fine specimens have been produced, the Runic patterns especially being very pretty.—*British Trade Journal.*

..A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

A FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENT.

The Record of the Achievements of the Coldstream Guards.

The Coldstream Guards were raised in the year 1650; but it was in 1660 that it marched from the little town of Coldstream (from whence it derives its name), near Berwickon-Tweed, to London, under the command of its first colonel, George Monk (afterwards duke of Albemarle,) for the express purpose of restoring the monarchy by placing Charles II. on the throne. Monk was a general in the parliamentary forces, and an admiral of the fleet, and owing to this latter fact the regiment is permitted to bear upon its queen's color a small union jack, in honor of its first colonel's naval rank; a proud privilege, not appertaining to any other regiment in the service.

The "gallant Coldstreamers," as they were called, materially assisted in the happy restoration of the English monarchy; and while marching to London they met with an enthusiastic reception in the towns and villages through which they passed. In the meantime Col. Russell, an old loyalist officer, had raised a corps which he called the "King's regiment of guards," and on the arrival of Charles it was united with the "Royal regiment of guards" which came with him. After the restoration, the three regiments which now formed the brigade of guards were assembled on Tower Hill to take the oath of allegiance to the king; and as a sign that they repudiated the commonwealth, they were ordered to lay down their arms. Having obeyed this order with the utmost alacrity, they were commanded to take them up again in the king's service as the first, second and third regiments of foot guards. The first and third regiments did so with cheers; but the Coldstreamers, to the astonishment of the king, who was present, stood firm.

"Why does your regiment hesitate?" inquired Charles of Gen. Monk.

"May it please your majesty," said the stern old soldier, lowering the point of his sword, "the Coldstreamers are your majesty's devoted servants; but after the service they have had the honor of rendering to your highness, they cannot consent to be second to any corps in your majesty's service."

"And they are right," said the king; "they shall be second to none. Let them take up their arms as my Coldstream regiment of foot guards."

Monk rode back to the line and communicated the king's decision to the regiment. It had a magical effect. The arms were instantly raised amid frantic cries of "Long live the king!" Since this event the motto of the Coldstream guards has been "*Nulli Secundus*"—second to none.

The regiment has had a part in every important campaign which has taken place during the two hundred and twenty-six years of its existence, and has on many occasions greatly distinguished itself. Its colors bear the words Lincelles, Egypt (with the Sphinx), Talavera, Sarrosa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerma and Sebastopol. And the badge of the regiment is the star of Brunswick with the garter and motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

At the battle of Fontenoy occurred that every-memorable scene, when for the first time the English and French guards found themselves face to face, and both corps hesitated, from a noble sense of chivalry, to commence the attack. At length, Lord Charles Hay, a captain of the English guards, called out: "Gentlemen of the French guards, fire?" But with characteristic courtesy and *sang froid*, the French commander replied: "Gentlemen, we never fire first; fire you first?"

A PIOUS DIPLOMAT.

Some few days ago, says the Wheeling, West Virginia, Leader, a minister from one of the neighboring towns came to Wheeling on a short visit He was out calling pretty late one night and upon returning home he was suddenly met in a lonely part of the city by a highwayman, who thrust his pistol at the clergyman and demanded his "money or his life."

The minister was startled, but his presence of mind did not forsake him, and he thus addressed the would-be thief in the most solemn and affecting tones:

"My good man, you shall have every cent I possess. I give it you willingly, but I hope you will listen to me for a moment."

The preacher then fell to work and went over a whole sermon, and in the most melting terms besought him to forsake his present mode of making a living. The stars twinkled above in undimmed glory, and the sad winds whirled around the adjacent corner. It was an impressive occasion, and the silent influences of night, in conjunction with the eloquent and sweetly modulated tones of the preacher, caused the robber to soften and grow penitent. The preacher saw this and watching an opportune moment, exclaimed, "My friend you have done me a wrong, though you shall have my money. But get down on your knees and ask forgiveness for your sins."

The penitent thief sat down on his knees, and when he had completely unhinged, the preacher kicked him in the stomach, and then ran up the street like a narrow gauge engine.

BAD FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A late Havana paper announces the return to Spain to the remnant of one celebrated regiment, the Chasseurs Andals, which has been serving in Cuba for the past seven years. It says: "These one hundred and eighteen heroes are the sole remnant of the second expeditionary legion, which arrived on these shores as soon as Spain learned of the cry of Yara. Of the 1,200 soldiers with which this battalion reached Cuba, those who have survived the fever, the black vomit, lockjaw and the steel of the enemy, sum up only one hundred and eighteen." Remnants of other celebrated regiments which all show about the same list of casualties, are being shipped from Cuba to Spain at the rate of from two to three hundred in each mail steamer. No wonder Gen. Campos insists upon still heavier re-inforcement

SLOW BUT SAFE.

The wife of a man living near Topeka, Kan., reached Detroit on her way home from the east yesterday, finding herself short of funds, having lost thirty-five dollars at Niagara Falls. She went to a hotel and telegraphed her husband to forward her thirty dollars at once. He isn't the kind of a man to rush headlong into any financial enterprise, and he stopped to find out the cost of telegraphing money. When he had ascertained he waits till night and sent a half-rate message saying that he would forward the money by mail. This wasn't entirely satisfactory to a wife paying three dollars per day for board, but she had to wait. In about three days the looked-for letter arrived, and the wife was so mad that she came near swallowing her false teeth. The husband has enclosed the one-half portion of three different ten-dollar bills and explained in his letter:

If these reach you safely I will forward the other halves upon receipt of a telegram.

The way that little woman dusted over to the telegraph office and sent him bowie-knives and daggers and bullets made the stoical operator wonder if she was not some escaped lunatic. Over half the money will be used up for board by the time she gets it, and how she is to reach home on the balance is what puzzles her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MUSIC AND COLOR.

There was a striking analogy between music and color; the rate of vibration in sounds gave rise to the gamut, and in colors the rate of vibration in like manner gave rise to the notes forming the spectrum. The colors of the spectrum showed a sequence analagous to the sequence of pitch in the gamut. Newton thought that there might be a correspondence between the length and the spectrum colors and the vibrations of musical sounds, but the true relationship was between the vibrating pitch of color and the vibrating pitch of sound. The extreme limits of the spectrum embraced an octave in music. Calling red, one hundred, the proportionate vibration of orange was eighty-nine, that of yellow eighty-one, that of green seventy-five, that of blue sixty-nine, that of indigo sixty-four, that of violet sixty, that of ultra violet fifty-three, and an obscure or extreme violet fifty. The vibration of C in music corresponds to that of red in color, and taking C as one hundred the vibration of D was eighty-nine, that of E eighty, that of F seventy-four, that of G sixty seven, that of A sixty, that of B fifty-three, and that of C fifty. The vibration of unison rendered visible produced on a screen the figure of a circle, that of an octave formed a figure resembling eight, and combinations of figures formed by the visible reflections of intervals of a fourth, a sixth, etc., were proportionately complicated. By means of tuning forks and sensitive flames the professor proved the correctness of his theory, and it was noteworthy, says an observer, that the figure of a discord was as perplexing to the eye as the sound was objectionable to the ear.—*Prof. Barrett's London Lecture.*

..Alexander Stephens sat up in his bed this afternoon with the bright clear eyes of a convalescent, and listened while his clerk read a column and a half obituary of himself in a Baltimore paper. "Well," said the old man, as he rubbed his emaciated chin with his bony hand, and his eyes twinkled merrily as he spoke: "They've written worse than that about me when I was living."—*Philadelphia Times.*

SYNOPSIS

From the Report of Joseph Barbiere, Vice President Tennessee State Commission Centennial Exhibition of 1876, on Cook & Heath's Prison Construction:

The following is a synopsis of the report of Vice-President Joseph Barbiere, of the Tennessee Centennial Commission, on the only invention a citizen of Memphis had at the Nation's Centennial. The report, while lengthy, is nevertheless a just one, due to the pluck and genius of the enterprising gentlemen who are introducing this valuable aid to the economy of our prison system. Messrs. Cook & Heath, in connection with the great works of Randle, Heath & Livermore, are doing a grand work for Memphis, in manufacturing, thus furnishing employment for our mechanic and laboring classes. This is the leading establishment of the Southwest, and deservedly so. We are particularly pleased to see our friend Livermore, of the railroad past, take so naturally to the iron manufacturing interests, thus adding a complete force to what is known as one of the strongest teams in the iron economy of the country:

"Among the exhibits in the Government Building was one which deserved more interest than it would naturally awaken in the average sight-seeing crowd. It was in the Patent Office Department; being a model, illustrating improvements in the construction of prisons and penitentiaries, invented and patented by Messrs. Cook & Heath, of Memphis. They have developed a complete system of prison construction, covering not one point alone, but all the points in which the customary methods have shown themselves incomplete and faulty. The chief point arrived at is perfect security with economy, while at the same time the system is designed to allow of the highest perfection in warming, ventilation, and healthful arrangement, and also admit of the finest architectural design of exterior. The system is remarkable in presenting so many improvements which are quite original, and reflects great credit upon the inventors for their pains-taking thought and the large amount of time and money which must have been spent in developing it.

The first noticeable feature of the invention is the predominating use of iron. In their initial plan for prisons the cell is made of plates of cast iron, so fastened together that no rivets or bolts are exposed to the operations of the prisoners from the inside. The floor of the cell is made of plates of cast iron, two feet wide, running across the cell, and each one supported by a lip on the edge of the next. The sides are constructed in the same manner, and in the partition walls one edge of each plate, which stands vertically, is let into a groove formed in the edge of the next; so that the first step in the construction of a cell is to build a cast-iron box, the top, sides and bottom of which are fitted into and support each other. Outside of this is built a solid bulkhead of wood, and the exterior of the building finished off in a very desirable manner with brick, stone, wood or iron outside of all, making, altogether, a compartment from which skilled mechanics, with the best tools and appliances of their profession, can cut their way out only with severe and protracted labor, and the job becomes quite an impossible one for prisoners under surveillance. Proper ventilation is also attained without impairing the security. Cast-iron windows and door frames of ample size are built into the walls in such a manner that they cannot be removed without actually taking the walls down. In the frames are inserted cast-iron windows and doors, three inches thick, perforated with holes large enough to admit an abundance of light and air, but still quite secure from any attempt to break through. The ordinary glazed window sash is placed inside of this east window. Here the advantage of cast-iron over the usual wrought bars is strikingly apparent. The most effective tool which the prisoner is usually able to obtain is a saw, made from a case knife, a corset steel or watch spring, and with this a wrought iron bar may be cut off in a few hours. Two bars cut off and forced aside will generally make a hole large enough to pass a man; but more than ten times that amount of iron must be sawed through to make a hole large enough in the cast window. Moreover, the cast iron can be chilled so that the best steel saw will not cut it.

But the most important and novel improvement, and the one which promises to be the crowning point of success is the hollow wall filled with dry sand or other mobile material which will run rapidly through even a small hole, and effectually prevent any operation beyond the first shell. To wall out a body of mobile material so as to allow of working beyond the hollow space is an operation the difficulty of which can be appreciated only by those who have had some experience with loose sand. In addition to the difficulty of getting through a body of loose sand, weights are placed within it, connected with a suitable alarm, so that as soon as the sand begins to settle from running out, the alarm is given, and proper attention to the prisoner follows. The alarm may be placed at a distance in the office of the highest official and any attempt to escape frustrated in spite of inefficient or corrupt subordinates

These hollow walls may even be made of wood, easily cut through, and the sand filling will still afford an insurmountable barrier to escape, as well as a certain tell-tale on any such attempt. But when the inner and outer shells of the hollow wall are made of cast-iron, put together in the secure manner previously described, the space filled with sand, the floor and ceiling being constructed in the same manner, and a sufficient quantity of sand placed in reservoirs or hoppers above the walls, and arranged to run into the spaces as fast as they can be emptied below, with also an effective alarm connection, we have a prison wall which seems to be absolutely perfect. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sand filling renders the wall impervious to dampness or heat, and also when put in partition walls is the best preventive of communication by sound from cell to cell.

The cast window and door frames are built in with the hollow wall as with the other. Even brick, which alone make the worst material for a prison wall, may be used with safety in the construction of the hollow wall.

An improvement in the lock must be noticed. The lock is fastened to the cast-iron door, not by bolts or rivets but by being slid into a dovetailed groove or recess, and this protects the criminal from the fury of the outside mob, which cannot, with a few blows of cold chisel and sledge, remove the lock and open the door, but must cut through the solid door, anywhere easier than around the lock.

The model on exhibition shows the cell stilted on hollow cast-iron columns, which plan, in some cases, may be advisable or necessary, as affording more complete security against any attempt to escape by cutting through the floor of the cell. It gives the watchman command at all times of the open space under the cells, and also allows repairs to the sewerage and water-pipes which pass through the columns, without destroying the floor or foundation of the cell. Communication between a series of stilted cells and the main building may be made by means of a draw-bridge, which can be raised and all connection cut off whenever desired.

An oblique door with perforated jamb is one of the improvements included in this system. It is designed to give ventilation and an opportunity to inspect the cells, without permitting the occupants to look from one cell into another.

Altogether the method of prison construction which has been developed by Messrs. Cook & Heath seems to be far in advance of the methods heretofore developed, in security, in healthful arrangement, in economy, and in adaptation not only to every form of structure designed for the confinement of persons, but also to bank vaults and safe deposits, where property is to be secured from outside attacks.

The gratitude of the public is due to those who have placed in the hands of Justice a tool so efficient as a prison from which there is, practically, no escape. As a preventive of crime such a prison is worth more than a thousand sermons. The county that has a perfect prison will be given a wide berth by the professional criminal, and the prospect of inexorable confinement will offset many a temptation. The dignity of the law is preserved, and the highest respect is accorded to the authority that is able to enforce, to the utmost, the punishment it has decreed.

A number of prisons have already been built by the inventors of this system, and its completeness thoroughly tested.

Parties who can appreciate the workings of this prison system will do well to correspond with Messrs. Cook & Heath, Memphis, Tennessee.

WHY ADVERTISE?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellency of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which cost over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it is unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price ($1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggists counter for free distribution.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

IS THERE ONE reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

Conundrum for St. Valentine's day:
WAS ST. VALENTINE
A VARNISH MAKER?

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$4 00	@	8 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	60	@	62
Oats	50	@	52
Lard	12½	@	13
Bacon—Clear Sides	9	@	—
Hay—Best	20 00	@	22 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	10	@	10¼
Good Ordinary	11½	@	—
Low Middling	12	@	—
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat ℔ bush	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$5 25	@	8 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 35	@	1 40
Corn—Sacked	43	@	45
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	9 00	@	10 00
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	18 00
Lard	12	@	13¾
Bacon—Clear Sides	10	@	10¼
Wool	23	@	35
Potatoes—Irish, ℔ bbl	1 60	@	1 65
Cotton—Middling	12	@	12¼
Ordinary	9	@	9½

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$6 75	@	8 50
Corn	70	@	—
Oats	48	@	50
Hay	24 00	@	
Pork	19 50	@	
Sugar	9½	@	10¼
Molasses	40	@	60
Whisky	1 05	@	1 10
Cotton	12	@	12⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$4 75	@	6 00
Wheat	1 49½	@	1 49½
Corn	40	@	40½
Oats	32	@	33½
Mess Pork	17 25	@	—
Lard	11	@	11½
Whisky	1 00	@	1 07

Music Books for Reed Organs.

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. Is universally known as one of rare merit, both in the instructive course, and the well chosen airs for practice.

Gentz's School FOR PARLOR ORGAN. ($2.50). The sale of more than 30,000 copies is the best proof of its great popularity.

Emerson's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. ($2.50) is the work of two distinguished musicians, and is equal to the best.

Root's School FOR THE CABINET ORGAN ($2.50) is one of the oldest and best methods. Widely known and used.

Clarke's $1 Instructor FOR REED ORGANS, is an abbreviated but very good method for beginners.

Winner's New School FOR CABINET ORGAN (75 cts.) is the cheapest, and an excellent easy instruction book.

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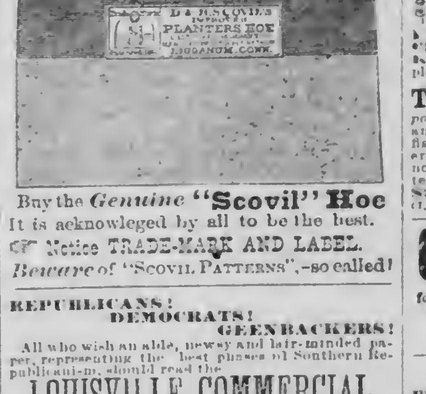

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It is acknowledged by all to be the best.
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RUN WELL
WEAR WELL
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KEEP GOOD TIME

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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EPILEPSY or FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. Address, ROSS BROS., Richmond, Ind.

$5 Outfit Free. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. NASON, 111 Nassau St., New York.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month & trav'l'g expenses paid. Gem Mfg. Co. St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 34 Wash St., Boston, Mass.

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$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new & salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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$600 A year and Expenses to good Agents, who are wanted everywhere, in a perfectly legitimate and pleasant business. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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$100. REWARD. $100. This MOUSTACHE produced on a smooth face by the use of Dyke's Beard Elixir without injury, or will forfeit $100. Price by mail in sealed package 25 cents, for three 50 cents. A. L. SMITH & CO., Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

WANTED MEN to travel and sell to Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal business permanent. Hotel & travel'g expenses paid. Monitor Glass Co., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

ROSE GROWER'S COMPANION AND FLORAL GUIDE Tells you how to grow Roses, Geraniums, etc. Mailing Plants a Specialty. Send for it. A. K. WILLIAMS, Successor to **ROSES** E. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond, Ind.

YOU can secure a **GOOD** paying business exclusive for your county, at a small cost. No experience required. Pleasant and honorable. By addressing Jas. T. Williamson, Cincinnati, O.

Syndicate "Combination of Capital" New mode of operating in stocks. Loss impossible. Profits large. Explanatory circulars sent free. Morgan & Co., Brokers, 73 Broad St., P. O. Box 3550, N. Y.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, the most of them considered staple in this section. WESLEY BULISON, Evans Mills, Jeff Co., N. Y.

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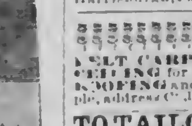

Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

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TO TAILORS! The American Fashion Review, the Leading Report of Gent's Fashions published, now ready for spring and summer, comprising handsome Chromo Plate, 14 figures, and supplementary vest plate 14 figures. Patterns of leading garments and "Standard Cost System" never before published. Yearly subscription to Quarterly Report $5.00. Single copies Semi-annual Report **$2.00.** Address JNO. J. MITCHELL, Publisher, P. O. Box 3065, or 788 Broadway, New York.

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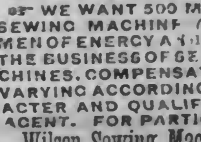
Mr. Sheppard Homans, Actuary of New York, offers the benefit of his experience and position to any policy holders of the above named companies, and will act as their attorney in settlement of their claims, without any charge for his services. Call upon or address H. M. FRIEND, Mobile, Ala.



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Caution Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for proof.

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Advertisers desiring to use either of the Lists (not published in their own city) may communicate with Messrs. BEALS & FOSTER direct, as all orders will hereafter pass through their hands.
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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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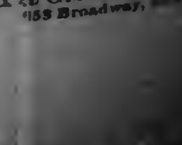
NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
Latest Invention, producing most Marvelous Results.



Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
SILENT SEWING MACHINE
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

THE HICKMAN COURIER

FRIDAY, : : : : MARCH 2, 1877.

Advertisers must send [illegible] by 8 o'clock Thursday morning to in[sure] their appearance in Friday's paper.

JOB WORK.

The COURIER OFFICE is now thoroughly furnished with new JOB TYPE; also, a full supply of LETTER, NOTE and BILL-HEAD PAPER, CARDS, &c., and can do work in the neatest style and at city prices.

WANTED.—We want the local news of your vicinity, such as births, marriages, deaths, improvements, state of crops, etc. If your neighbor has a large hog, or a fine cow, or a good crop of cotton or corn, let us know it.

Local News.

Dime parties supercede pound parties, for charity, in Hickman.

Why does the Hickman Store do such a rushing business? Because they advertise in the Hickman COURIER.

A large portion of Dexter, Mo., was destroyed by fire, last Tuesday—some seven or eight business houses.

Sheriff Walker will leave Monday for Frankfort, with four prisoners, for the penitentiary.

Call and see Bob Davis—he sells goods cheaper *than* Jake.

The steamer Belle of St. Louis has been raised for repairs, and will re-enter the Memphis trade in the spring.

Keep money moving if you want to make times easy. Pay as far as it will go. Money is useful only as it is used.

"Jake," is unliked by all in Union City. Why? Because he sells Dry Goods so cheap.

The prospects in this county for good crops are now very flattering, the ground being in a fine condition for tilling.

Some who patronize up river manufacturers to the exclusion of home mechanics, ought to send up the river for customers in their lines.

We now have it again that the Rail road Company is to build an elevator at Hickman. We shall believe more of it when we see it under construction.

Gardening will soon be in order, and many of our citizens have already commenced preparations therefor by burning weeds and cleaning up their "truck patch."

The Hickman Store at Union City, is a large two story building—but we are cramming it full of Spring Stock of Dry Goods—Cheap for Cash.

Geo. Bishop, col, tried for hog stealing and allotted five years in the penitentiary, was granted a new trial by Judge Robertson, on the ground that the punishment was excessive.

The residences of Rev. J. J. Smith and Mr. M. M. Davis, at Hinckleville, Ballard county, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night, 14th inst. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss about $1,000.

The Directors of the Fulton County A. & M. Association meet to-morrow, to prepare for the Fair this fall. There are a few more stockholders needed, and we trust this enterprizing public will look to this matter. *Business of importance to be transacted.*

Rumor has it, that an enterprising company of home German mechanics, are organizing to start a steam furniture factory, in the Amberg stemery building, to be headed by J. Amberg. The latter name is a guarantee of ample capital, and we only hope the rumor may be correct.

We learn from the Clinton *Democrat* that the residence of Rev. A. J. Hess, near Columbus, Ky., was consumed by fire, together with the entire contents, on Sunday morning, 10th ult. Mrs. Hess was considerably burned in attempting to save some articles of clothing.

Pettengill says that the first "returning board" of which he has any recollection was a shingle in the hands of his father. The three—father, son, and shingle—used to hold frequent committee meetings in the back shed, but the returns came in so swiftly that a fair count was impracticable.

The Grange organizations in the upper part of the county are receiving new life, that is to say, the weather growing more auspicious, meetings are more frequent and regular. The experiment of a grange store and commission house, at Fulton, it is said will yield a very handsome dividend in the way of saving to the stockholders.

The prospect is more encouraging for the Mississippi bottom farmers, than it has been for ten years. No trouble from water so far, and no present danger apprehended. If, this thing continues, the bottom farmers will have more money than they know what to do with this fall.

Friends, who have been travelling through the back country, report that farmers generally are preparing for work with more vim and energy than any year for the past ten. The hard times have pressed so heavily and so long, that they have determined to conquer success and prosperity. So may it be. The whole country languishes when the plow is idle.

"Inducements to trade," is a trait which every merchant should study daily. Why do Hickman merchants go beyond Nashville to Louisville, and beyond Louisville to Cincinnati, and beyond Cincinnati to New York and the Eastern cities, to buy goods? Why, because the one place offers "inducements" over the other. The same rule is applicable to home trade. If Hickman would extend trade over and beyond smaller trade points and towns, why "inducements" in the shape of prices, style, quality, or something else, must be offered to justify and tempt citizens to leave convenient home markets.

Two years ago, the enterprise of building a levee from Hickman to the highlands of Madrid Bend, was suspended, because of the general hard times. Everything coming favorable, the President and Directors of that company, will renew this work this summer and fall. The Government engineers now engaged in surveying the Mississippi, will be able to give us valuable assistance. Besides, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company is giving evidence of being alive to this enterprise. Capt. Tyler, the President of the Levee Company, can command eminent leisure, in the interim of his Senatorial term, and we hope the public will encourage him to push the work. He is the right man in the right place, if anything can be done.

DESIROUS OF

Closing out my business at Hickman, Ky., by May 1st, and having on hand a large and well assorted stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, I will offer great inducements to purchasers and especially to dealers, who will find it to their interest to give me a call.

feb9—tf. R. LEVI.

How many Magistrates signed that article in the COURIER last week? Who will first rise and inform the people of Fulton county.—*Fulton Times.*

The article in the COURIER was signed by eight of the county Magistrates: J. H. Montgomery, Taylor Bard, Henry Davis, J. F. Bushart, J. W. Mayes, Jerry J. Jones, J. P. McMurry, and J. F. Marrs. Mr. A. J. Smullens, the ninth one voted throughout with the Magistrates, but had no opportunity to sign the written statement. We understand a tenth Magistrate endorses their action. Esquires J. F. Marrs and J. W. Mayes add a postscript, approving "all that is said in relation to the action of the Justices, but do not approve reflections on the sheriff."

The *Times* affects to think some one wants to deny or abridge its right to demand an explanation of the public officers for the appropriation of public moneys. Not so; the communications in the COURIER were in proper courtesy and acknowledgement of this right. But, when it demands an explation and it is given, it should be *just*, and print the explations so that its readers may judge of the information it has demanded. This the *Times* has not done. As to its charges against "Hickman" and "Hickman's trade interest," they are too puerile to discuss.

Since we promptly give the names asked for, won't the *Times* give the names of those backing its charges, and the record upon which they base their charges.

A TRIP TO UNION CITY.—On Monday last, we made a flying trip to Union City, and while there we had the pleasure of meeting several old acquaintances, formerly of Hickman, among whom was Mr. Robt. Davis, and Mr. Patrick Cusick. Mr. Davis is doing an immense amount of business in the dry goods line, and is fast making a reputation second to none in this department. We were shown through his entire establishment, and are confident that he keeps a large and splendidly selected stock. Mr. Davis is an active business man and fully appreciates the benefits arising from the use of printer's ink.

Pat Cusick is engaged in the hardware business and keeps a good stock of stoves and tinware on hand. He is a splendid workman and never fails to give general satisfaction.

Union City, judging from present appearances, is destined to be the largest manufacturing town of West Tennessee and South West Kentucky. There are no less than twelve steam saw mills in and around the town, besides several manufacturing establishments which give work to a large number of hands. The firm of Moffat, Beck & Brausford, furniture manufacturers, alone give employment to 40 or fifty men.

The people of Union City are enterprising and never fail to encourage any thing that promises to build up their community. We regret that our people are somewhat deficient in this regard.

STILL AHEAD!—Best 4-4 Sheeting at 6¼ cents, at the Hickman Store, Union City, Tenn.

OPENING FOR NEW CROP OF DOCTORS.—The Doctors of Lake county, Tenn. have organized a County Medical Association, and adopted certain rules and regulations for mutual benefit and protection. Chief among these rules is one, requiring all patrons to settle promptly by the 1st of January of each year, under penalty of being placed upon the black list, never afterwards to be waited upon professionally by any of the subscribing physicians, under any circumstances, except cases of absolute charity. Physicians violating this clause bind themselves legally to pay all delinquents bills. As a matter of course, the rule should work both ways, and all or any physician, failing to settle promptly on the 1st of January, all of his debts, prohibits himself from practicing ever afterwards, and binds, legally his associate doctors to pay all his bills, etc. If these rules are faithfully carried out, a new crop of physicians, can find good locations in Lake county, Tenn.

Attentions Farmers!

50 dozen Jeanes Pants—just arrived at the Hickman Store, Union City. $1 per pair.

A society is being organized in this community, called the "Hive of Industry," the objective point of which is to economise the lost labor of the community, and employ it in grading the bills around Hickman. All out of employment and willing to work are to be entitled to membership. It is estimated that enough labor from strong healthy arms is lost in this community, annually, to level the hills, and build the foundation for a beautiful city. The wages paid workmen is to be estimated by the value of their time the preceeding twelve months; and payment guarranteed by deposits in the bank of Public Economy.

There is a boiling cistern at Mayfield, on the premises of Rev. Mr. Shelton, pastor of the Christian Church, and the local papers want an explanation of the phenomenon. Well, now, two to one that Campbellite, who belives in water, lives near some fiery-tossed Methodist brother. The conflict of these opposing forces eliminated an unequal proportion of hydrogen, leaving for a time an excess of carbon, and hence the disturbance of the water in that cistern.

5 Roles

Of late style Carpet—just received at the Hickman Store—Union City, Tenn.

There are, and have been for some time, rumors, speculations and prognostications in regard to several marriages that have been expected to come off in our midst. We think it would be an excellent idea if the parties referred to would marry in order that public expectation may be gratified. Nothing short of this will satiate their thirst for gossip.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday eve last, a negro woman, living on Jackson street, while carelessly handling a pistol, accidentally discharged it, the ball striking a little negro boy, who was playing near by, entering the head immediately behind the right ear and coming out at the mouth. Dr. Faris was called in, and at last accounts the little sufferer was doing well.

Spring Goods

Arriving at the Hickman Store, at Union City—by the car load, and sold cheap for cash.

A search warrant sued out by some of our merchants Tuesday, brought to light a number of small thefts, in which one Ellen Davis, col., figures conspicuously. Some merchants have from time to time missed suntry articles. It appears that a squad enters a store, and a part engages the attention of clerks, the others help themselves to various small things and depart.

"Before we were married," said he to a friend, "she used to say, 'by-by' so sweetly when I went down the steps." "And now what does she say?" asked the friend. "Oh! just the same," exclaimed the man—"buy, buy." "Ah! I see," said the other; "she only exercises a little different 'spell' over you."

Sheriff's Response to Charges Preferred.

[CONCLUDED.]

To use their own language I will say I (not we) am reaching the point. They in their immaculate wisdom and judicial capacity say that the Court of Claims in October is the time prescribed by law for the sheriff to return his delinquent lists of county levy. Now Mr. Editor, I assert there is no such statute now in force. The General Statutes, page 272, section 10 gives the only law now in force on that subject. The language is: "It shall be the duty of the sheriff or the collector of the county levy at the county court in January in the same manner that the sheriff is required to do, in relation to the return of his delinquent list of the public revenue, to return to the County Court all delinquents in payment of the county levy; and he shall for all such as are allowed by the county court be credited in his settlement with said court." Now can anything be plainer than this. Now if any one will examine Order Book No. 4, page 34, they will find that on the 8th day of January, 1877, at an adjourned meeting of the Court of Claims and the regular term of the Fulton County Court, I did then and there present my delinquent list of County levee which was examined, corrected and approved by the Court. Nor is this all. I defy these learned and Hon. Gentleman to show by the Order book (without which no act of the County Court or the Court of Claims has any binding, force or legal effect,) where any indulgence or delay was granted to me to have until January following to make out my county levy delinquent list. Now the General Statutes, page 274 section 5, prescribes: "That the County Court may give further time to sheriff and county collectors to return delinquent lists of county levies; but they shall do so but once in respect to any such lists or settlement." Now if this time which is claimed by these Hon Gentlemen, was granted unto me, to return my delinquent list of county levy for the year 1875 why I ask, does not the minutes of the October Court of Claims show the fact. I tell you citizens, on my honor, no such indulgence was asked for or granted, because the Statute fixes the county court in January as that time and makes it imperative on him to present his Delinquent county levy list at that time unless the county court shall indulge him further. But again these Hon Gentlemen say the county levy commissioner called upon Mr. Walker in September to make settlement of the levy of 1876 and he was not ready. The commissioner called again and again:

"Mr Walker protested that he could not get his list ready by the meeting of the Court of Claims in October and the Commissioner went forward and made the settlement without delinquent list being returned." Now I do not deny that I was called upon by the Commissioner, as stated above, but I failed to respond from the fact that I knew he had no legal right to demand of me a full and complete settlement for the County levy of 1876, because to do so, it would have been necessary for me to have produced to him a delinquent list for that year—the law prescribing the January term of the County Court as the time to produce said list, or for the purposes of a final settlement with the Commissioner in the month of January. [General Statutes page 274, Section 5] Now, I admit that the Commissioner had a right to demand of me a partial settlement of the county levy for the year 1876, and this I was willing to make, and told him in my office that the only settlement that could be made was to charge me by the entire County levy and credit me by the County claims already allowed and charged on the order book, on the County levy for 1876. This he did, as the order book shows. So all of this twaddle about my refusal to settle with the County Commissioner amounts to nothing at last, and when the law and the facts are brought to bear against it, it vanishes into thin air. But again, these Hon. Gentlemen make a mighty to do about the number returned by me on the Delinquent List, for 1875 and 1876, and commenting extensively upon what I may have said and promised in relation thereto. Citizens, I am free to admit that having little or no experience as to the true condition of the parties whose names appeared on the tax books, who had not paid their taxes I permitted myself to be persuaded that they were all, or nearly all, honorable citizens of the county, and that a large proportion of the taxes returned delinquent, might yet be collected, and being so impressed, I may have made such assertions as are charged by these Hon. Gentlemen. But, I say of a truth, that I have made an earnest and diligent effort to collect all the taxes due the county, considering my opportunities. All remember the tangled condition in which the business of the office was left by my immediate predecessor, and that it took the best part of my time to straighten out his unfinished business. Then again, it is well known that the Assessor thinks it his duty to assess every man 21 years of age he finds in the county who have not settled home, this, as a matter of course, causes a large number of names to be placed on the tax books, composed of this floating and drifting class of people, who are never heard of afterwards, and their names appearing as delinquent swells it enormously.

Now in the last Presidential election, the entire number of votes polled in the county was 1,208. The number of persons chargeable with poll taxes for the year 1876, was 1667. Now this argues that there were 459 male persons in the county 21 years and over who had emigrated thereto and been there less than 12 months, whose only disqualification as voters, being a want of sufficient time to qualify them. Now the average of the voting population is one in 7, that is to say the male population of a country, who have reached their majority, is about one in seven. Then add to the number who actually voted 100 who had the right to vote, but did not, making in all 1,308; then substract this number from the 1,667, the number of tythes assessed in 1876, and you have 359—then multiply this number by seven, and you have 2,513 inhabitants in the county who have removed there in less than twelve months up to November the 7th, 1876—the day of election. Now we know that the idea is absurd. The conclusion then is irresistable that some body else is responsible for the large number of delinquents that annually appears on the list. But suppose that number should be double what it has been, and the Court should become satisfied that those reported were insolvent, and the tax could not be collected by law—would it be right to make the sheriff pay the taxes because the list was so large—surely no just court would be guilty of such gross injustice to one of its officers. Now let me say right here, that I had charged to me on the county levy of 1875, 140 tythes, or polls, making the snug little sum of $240, leaving the militia tax out entirely, which makes it $400 at least, out of which I have never realized a copper, and $200 of which I now regard as utterly worthless. My commissions for that year amounted to less than $200; I therefore got nothing for collecting the county levy and paying it out after deducting my losses. Nor is this all—I was compelled to take what I could get out of the delinquent list, $88, and wait for the balance, with the understanding that whatever was behind, I should have out of the revenue of 1876. But when settling time came around again, the financial sheep was shorne so close before my time came round, there was little or no wool for me and I was forced again to wait until the revenue of 1877 comes in.

But to be brief; I have received in the way of my commissions, $102 50 and out of pocket fully $300; besides this the county owes me $292 past due. Yet I am reproached by these Hon. Gentlemen for not doing my duty. They were certainly ignorant of the means I have been using to get in the taxes or they would have refrained from making this unprovoked attack upon me. They do not know that I had three deputies one constable and myself engaged in trying to get up these taxes, and yet for-sooth because there is a large delinquent list and a clamor has been raised about the $3 levy, these Hon. Gentlemen Don Quixot like, draw their battle blades and strike furiously at everything in sight, making no discrimination between friends or foes. Their blood being up they seem fixedly bent on giving some one his quietus. Seeming to forget that the little game they were playing was one at which others held trumps besides themselves. I have heard of fellows before now, who thought they had things all their own way who found themselves badly euchered. I admonish these Hon. Gentlemen to read and reflect upon advice which Cardinal Wolsey gave to his friend Cromwell, after his fall from place and power. Said he, in the bitterness of his overwhelming anguish: I charge thee Cromwell, fling away ambition; by this sin the angels fell, and how can man the image of his maker hope to win by it." For should they heed it not, they like Wolsey may be forced to exclaim:

"We have touched the highest point of all our greatness;
And from the full meridian of our glory we now haste to our sitting,
We shall fall like dull exhalations in the evening,
And no *office* shall *keep* us more.

SHERIFF.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to me will please come forward and settle. Accounts not paid by March 1st will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. I request all persons having claims against me, to present same at my office at Hickman for payment.

feb9—tf. R. LEVI.

If your sewing machine is giving you trouble take it off the table and ship it to S. P. Dalton, formerly of the firm of Dalton and Brazelton, at Paducah, Ky., and he will adjust and repair it in good style at a reasonable price. Mr. Dalton is well known all over this country as a thorough sewing machinist, having had several years of experience in that business. You will save money by having it repaired by one who understands his work, and we would advise all those who want their machines repaired, to ship it to him at once. He employs the very best workmen and guarantees satisfaction. Office in Morrows New Block.

Paducah Ky.

P. S. Always send bobbins and shuttles with machines.

A Hickmanite Abroad

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Feb. 19, 1877.

DEAR COURIER:

As I promised you in my last letter that I would write you from this city and give you a description of that part of Florida which I have seen, I will try and be as good as my word. We spent one week in Jacksonville. It is a city of about twelve thousand inhabitants, one half of which are negroes. It is the largest city in this State, has twelve churches, three Baptist, three Methodist, two Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, and one second Advent; the negroes also have several churches. It has several fine hotels which are open during the season which is from Nov. 1st to April 1st, and then they are closed for the balance of the year. There are nine large saw mills in operation in and near the city. One of these mills will cut from fifteen to twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. This lumber is sent to distant points. It is altogether pine as they have no other timber here. The place is quite full of life during the winter, made so by transient visitors who are going and coming all the time. In summer it is a very dull place as there is but little traveling done then. The principal thoroughfare is Bay street which for about three fourths of a mile is built up with quite a number of brick business houses. There are three or four banks in the city, also has a manufactory which makes a fine quality of paper from the palmetto leaf. The city has a fire company with 2 engines. They had three fires the week we were there which created quite an excitement among the visitors and relieved the dullness for the time being. We drove out to the celebrated Moncrief Springs, the waters of which are said to possess very rare medicinal virtues. These springs are impregnated with sulpher and are quite warm, sufficiently so that a person can bathe in them with pleasure at any time of the year. There are two fine pools 6 feet deep by 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, with dressing room attached. The charge for a bath is twenty-five cents, but the greatest difficulty is in going four miles to get the bath. It costs one dollar and fifty cents to go on horseback and three dollars for carriage hire. There are no hotels near the Springs. The place is said to have derived its name from a French Jew who having married an Indian maiden was here robbed and slain by her relatives.

The back country is poor, nothing but sand and there is not enough vegetables grown to supply the Jacksonville market. They are dependent on the North for almost all the vegetables they use. I see corn here which was brought from Tennessee, and hay is also brought from distant points. Most of the beef is from Tennessee and sells from 20 to 30 cents per pound. Turnips per barrel $2 50, irish potatoes per barrel $5, and all other vegetables in proportion. In some places where we have been it was almost impossible to get cow's milk; they use concentrated milk instead of cow's milk which is a poor substitute.

St Augustine can be best described by saying that it is like nothing else on the continent of America. It is almost isolated from the world. If it had been situated anywhere else it never could have survived the rapid change of time and of modern improvement. As it is, its entire absence from business facilities, is its salvation from the speculator and the emigrant. How long the town may remain as it is, would be difficult to foretell but it should be preserved by the Government if possible, as a memento of past ages. This place is reached from Jacksonville by steamer to Tacoi and then by rail 15 miles to the ocean. Some portions of the old town wall built by the Spaniards two centuries ago is visable. The gate way of the old wall still stands and is a picturesque and imposing ruin, with its ruined lofty towers and loops hold sentry boxes. The ditch is clearly marked Fort Marion, the old Spanish fort, once called San Juan is the wonder of the day. It was begun in 1620 and finished in 1756 and built principally by the forced labor of Indian slaves, who wiled an it for one hundred years. It stands on the sea front at the upper end of the town, and its material is almost wholly the Coquina rock quarried on Anatasa Island. The rock is composed of small shells and is a very peculiar formation. A ramble through its heavy casement, its crumbling Roman chapel with elaborate portico, and inner altar and holy water niches, its dark passages, gloomy vaults and more recently discovered dungeons, bring ready credence of its many traditions of inquisitorial tortures. In one of the arched dungeons, discovered by accident in 1835, beneath the walls of the fort, was found a sealed up stone doorway, which being dug away gave access to an inner dungeon. In this place were found two cages made of iron, in each of which were skeletons, one of them that of a female. There is now 68 Indians imprisoned in this fort, brought from Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The Catholic Cathedral is the largest and oldest houses of worship in the city, having been built in 1793. It has a chime of four bells, the oldest of which is marked 1682. The streets of the city are quite narrow, one of which is about one mile long being only fifteen feet wide. There are many other things of interest which I could mention, but I fear I will weary your patients, and will close. The climate of Florida is delightful. We start at 10 o'clock this morning for Palatka.

Truly etc.,

C. H. HUBBARD.

BARGAINS!

J. H. PLAUT & Bro.,

ARE OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF

Winter Goods

AT A

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION FROM PREVIOUS PRICES!

WANTED!

100,000

BUSHELS CORN—

FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Sacks furnished on reasonable Terms

J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT!

We have secured the services of

GEO. H. KUHN,

of St. Louis, Mo., who will Guarantee all

JEWELRY

work to give satisfaction or no CHARGE.

All Goods sold WARRANTED AS represented, and Engraved free of charge.

J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

January 12, 1877. tf

Hayes' Inauguration.

Hayes will be inaugurated President of the United States next Monday. The partisan count at Washington is not yet completed, but will be by today or to morrow. More than one half the voters of the United States know that Tilden was elected by the people, but will submit to the Hayes Administration only to prevent civil war and anarchy, and will leave the responsibility of the great wrong to be shouldered by the party in power.

SOUTH CAROLINA was given to Hayes by a strict party vote—8 to 7. The Democratic members of the Commission immortalized their names by rising superior to party on two test votes. The 8 Republicans never, in one instance, voted other than a strict party vote.

IN the event of no election for President being declared, a bill has been provided making the President of the Senate President of the United States, and requiring the Secretary of State to issue orders for a new election.

The ladies of the Christian Church at Clinton, Ky., will give a dinner, supper and dramatic concert, on the 9th of March. Concert at night.

There are some "irrepressibles" who will talk about candidates for the Legislature. Everything is so Hayesy, we've no heart for politics yet awhile!

PREACHING.—Elder R S Fleming, will preach at the Baptist Church, Sunday and Sunday night. All the members are urged to be present, as we desire to take steps to procure the services of Bro. Fleming as Pastor.

Sabbath School will resume Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. J. F. M.

Hickman has some very superior musical talent. It has been quite a time since we had a home entertainment of this kind. The public is hungry for some good music. Who will give the request attention? Why can't the Hickman Literary and Musical Society answer the call!

Some friends are urging the name of Dr. W. D. Corbett, for the Legislature. He is a bold independent thinker, and would throw some live issues into the race should he enter. Pecuniarily, his practice is worth largely more than the office, and we don't know that he will surrender to the will of his friends.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HICKMAN LITERARY AND MUSICAL CLUB.—The usual entertainment of the Hickman Literary and Musical Club, will be given next Monday night, at the residence of Mr. Fritz Hellner, and the members will please be prepared to carry out the following programme.

Song—Mrs. M. H. Cowgill.
Reading—Miss Emma McCutchen.
Instrumental Music—Miss Emma Stevens.
Song—Miss Belle Fortune.
Essay—Mr. T. M. French.
Reading—Mr F S Marrs.
Instrumental Music—Miss Alice Duncan.
Essay—Mrs. Mollie Warren.
Reading—Miss Lovie Latham.
Song—Miss Adelle Allen.
Essay—Miss Dora Hellner.
Address—Mr. P. G. Halyburton.
Reading—Miss Mattie Ellison.
Vocal Duet—Mrs Cowgill and Miss Fortune.

Respectfully,
P. G. HALYBURTON, Pres't.

Craps, Business, Weddings, Etc.

HARRIS STATION, Feb. 27, 1877.

Editor Courier:

Business in this section of the country still remains lively and the prospect for the future is increasing. It is one of the liveliest and most flourishing way stations in this portion of the State. Besides the large grist and saw mill, there are several business houses, each enjoying an extensive trade. We are to have erected in Harris, this spring, a large two story school house, that will be an ornament to any place when completed. Our farmers are in good repair, and the outlook for an abundant wheat crop was never more flattering. Great attention is given to raising fine blooded cattle and hogs, in this portion of Obion.

In Harris, to day, a man, Mr. Fuller was tried by Esq. Fields, and sent to Troy to board on the county, charged with removing a lock placed on his barn by legal au... he will doubtless have a trade to Nashville.

Deaths are rare, weddings common. There were three on the night of the 22d in this neighborhood. On that evening, the happy Dr. Miles give up his loneliness, and by the silken cord of love has knotted his heart to the lovely and beautiful Miss Mary Morris. May the gold tea chain that binds their hearts together extend into the mystic future unlinked. There was present from Troy, a charming young lady, who captivated the heart of many a young man here. I am 12 years old, read your paper, and commend it to all.

SCHOOL BOY.

Just now the Northern papers, even the Radical journals, are praising the "conservative" course of Southern Democratic congressmen.

Old Peter Hitchcock, one of the most eminent of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, years gone by, used to say, "Show me the right, and I will find the law to fit it."

The New York Tribune recently began to call Southern people "our *brethren* beyond the line." They begin to sprinkle sugar a little too heavily.

The Kentucky New Era very properly brands Judge Joseph P. Bradley, of the Electoral Commission, as "the Great American Presidential Commission Merchant."

Min Wilson, a colored boy nineteen years old, was sentenced to be hung at Jackson, Tenn., last Tuesday, for shooting a white policeman named N. C. Perkins, last July.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad bridge over the Kentucky river is the highest bridge in the world. The distance from the bed of the river to the bottom of the bridge is 275 feet.

A Californian has projected the longest railroad in the world—to run from San Francisco to the edge of civilization in the South American Continent.

K. L. K. of H.

Kentucky Lodge, No 840, Knights of Honor—meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. R. C. PRATHER, D.
W. T. FRENZ, R.

I. O. O. F.

Hickman Encampment, No. 51, and Fulton Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., meet every alternate Thursday evening.
Officers of Encampment—J. W. Corman, C. P.; Jacob Levi, R. S.
Officers Subordinate Lodge—R. M. Metheuy, N. G.; Jas Warner, R. S.

Masonic.

Fulton Lodge, No. 120, A. F. & A. M., meets the second Monday evening in every month, at 7 o'clock. Officers,
W. A. BREVARD, W. M.
W. L. MCCUTCHEN, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

Hickman Lodge No. 96, I. O. G. T., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.
A. D. KINGMAN, W. C. T.
S. N. WHITE, W. S.

A writer who is familiar with the use of celery says that he has known several men and women, who, from various causes, had become so affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days, and by a moderate daily use of the bleached loot stalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. He has known people cured of palpitation of the heart by the use of celery. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in its season, and onions in its stead when not in season.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE, Friday, March 2, 1877.

FURS—Raccoon, No. 1. 60c; 2nd, 40c 3d. 20c; 4th. 10c.
Mink—No. 1. 75; 2d, 50c; 3d 25; 4th, 10c
Otter—No 1, $5 50; 2d, $4; 3d, $2; 4th 75 cents.
Beaver—50cts to $2. Wild Cat—25cts. House Cat, 10cts. Muskrat—5 to 10c; Red Fox—50cts to $1 25.

SEEDS.

Clover, $11 00; Herds Grass, $1 25; Blue Grass, $2 25; Orchard, $2 75; Tim
CORN—35c Ear 25c per bushel.
COTTON—9a10½c.
WHEAT—60a1 25.
MEAL—From wagons 40c
BEESWAX 25. ₩ lb.
HIDES, green, 5c.
" dry salted 8a10c.
" dry flint 10a13c.
WOOL—30 to 37½c. per lb. tub washed.
FEATHERS, ₩ lb 40a50c prime.
GENSING—75ca$1 00 per pound.
TALLOW, per lb 5c.
BUTTER—Fresh, 10 to 20c per lb.
POULTRY, ETC.—Young Chickens, $1 50 to 2 00 per dozen. Old from 2 50s
EGGS—8c. per dozen.
STAVES—Pipes, $4 a $72 per m.
othy—choice—$3 00.
at present.
BARRELS—Apple, 37½cts; Flour, 45cts; Molasses, $2 00; Molasses kegs, 10 gal's, 90cts; Molasses kegs 5 gal's, 80cts; Whisky kegs, 10 gal's $1 00; Whisky kegs, 4½ gal's 80 cents.

GROCERIES.

BACON—Sides 12½a—c
Shoulders 10c.
Hams 15.
CHEESE—per lb. 16 to 18 c.
COFFEE, Rio, 22a25c
CRACKERS, ₩ lb. 7a9c.
COAL OIL, ₩ gallon 40a50c
CANDLES, Star, 18a20.
FLOUR, $6 00 to 8 00.
MOLASSES—per bbl 50a60, hlf bbls 60a 65 cents.
LARD OIL, ₩ gallon, $1 25
LARD—12½ to 13c. ₩ lb.
GUNPOWDER ₩ keg $7 50.
BLASTING POWDER, 5 50.
SODA—By the keg 6½c ₩ lb.
SUGAR—Brown, 9a11½c; Hard 12½a14c.
SHOT, per bag, 2 50.
STONEWARE ₩ gallon, 10 to 15c.
TOBACCO, Manufac'd. per lb 60 a $1 10
SALT—By car load, 7 bushel $2 20; by retail 2 50, 280 lbs, barrel by car load $1 75, by retail $1 75.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CASTINGS, ₩ lb, 5¼a6c.
IRON, bar size, 4½c.
NAILS—$3 50 rates.
HORSE SHOE NAILS—27@35c. ₩ lb
STEEL Cast, M. 3 A., 20a27c.
PLOWS, Steel, 8a12½.
HUBS, 1 50a2 50 per sett.
PLOWS—Hertweck, Baltzer & Kneerr, Steel Plows, No. 1, $6 00, No. 2, 00; No. 3, $8 50; No. 4, 9 00.
Baltzer's Patent one horse Plow $6 00 extra plow moulds $2 00 each. Cotton scrapers same.
Powell & Bro., from various factories One horse plows, $5 00 to $8 50. Two horse plows $6 50 to $18 00.

SUNDRIES.

BAGGING—10a11c per yard.
ROPE—Machine 10.
TIES—6a7c.
LEATHER, kip skins $1 50a8 50.
" sole, per lb. 35 a 45c.
" upper side, 4 50a5 00.
PRINTS 5 to 8c.
JEANS, per yard, 20a60.
LINSEY, per yard, 15a35c.
COTTON YARNS, ₩ dozen, 10 a 15c
WASH BOARDS per doz, $2 75a3 00

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

RUDOLPH GLAZIER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe and Boot Shop of the late Henry John, and will continue the business at the old stand. He will turn out as fine, reliable, good and cheap work as any shop in Hickman. He will thank the public for a fair share of patronage. may26

WEST

HICKMAN BARREL FACTORY!

Stephens & Brother,

MANUFACTURERS OF MOLASSES, Whisky Pork, Flour, and Fruit Barrels. And all sizes of Molasses and Whisky Kegs, and anything usually made by Coopers. [july14-1y

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE

COURIER-JOURNAL

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the United States.

EDITED BY

HENRY WATTERSON.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a combination (made in 1868) of three old Louisville papers, viz.: the *Journal* established 1830; the *Courier* in 1843; and the *Democrat* in 1844. Its reputation is national, as well as its circulation, and it is pronounced one of the ablest, spiciest, wittiest strongest and best arranged papers in the world; its matter being especially adapted to the Merchant, the Farmer, Ladies and Children.

The Weekly *Courier-Journal* is not a mere hasty hotch potch thrown together from the daily edition, but a complete, able, spicy, family newspaper, carefully and intelligently edited in every column and paragraph.

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Extraordinary inducements in the way of cash commissions and valuable premiums are offered to Agents and Clubs.

Choice from 200 standard Books or any one of the leading Magazines or Illustrated Periodicals of the day furnished in combination with the Weekly for a mere pittance in addition to the price of the *Courier-Journal* alone.

A new edition of PRENTICE'S POEMS, beautifully printed and bound and the Weekly *Courier-Journal* one year for $3.

A SPLENDID MAP OF THE SOUTH.

Size 28½x32 inches, handsomely colored, varnished and hung on rollers, retail price $2; mailed free of postage, and the Weekly *Courier-Journal*, one year, for $2 25.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Courier-Journal, a year, ...$12 00
Sunday Courier-Journal, a year,..... 2 00
Weekly Courier-Journal a year,..... 2 00

Or in clubs of of five at $1 76; of ten at 1 60; and of twenty and over at $1.50 each.

[*Postage in all cases paid by the Proprietors.*]

Specimen copies, list of books and magazines, and Descriptive Circulars sent free on application.

Letters should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,

President Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

1877.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL IS by far the ablest political journal published in the South.—*Alabama State Journal.*

THE

LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL,

Published Daily (except Monday), and Weekly, by the Louisville Commercial Co., is regarded as the

Leading Republican Newspaper of the Southwest.

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KENTUCKY STREET,

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Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the late will and testament of Sarah C. Heron, deceased, of Fulton county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for allowance.

C. H. HUBBARD, Executor.

August 4, 1876. tf

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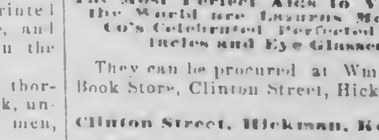

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The location is only 34 miles south Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

The place is already large, successful and prosperous. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a health resort for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, Asthma, Catarrh, Ague, and debility; many thousands have entirely recovered.

A new brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with a back buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors.

Price of Farm land $25 per acre payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, planted out to vines, 20 acres of land will count fully as much as 100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing, can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

Five acre, one acre, and town lots, in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

Whilst visiting the Centennial Exhibition, Vineland can be visited at small expense.

A paper containing full information, will be sent upon application to CHARLES K. LANDIS Vineland, N. J., free of cost.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, published in the New York Tribune, by the well known Agriculturist, Solon Robinson.

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently undulating, intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface, after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when first cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form, and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate. [illegible]

HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY

GEO. WARREN.

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The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, $2.

FRIDAY, : : : : MARCH 2, 1877

IT was a foolish notion that every Justice of the Supreme Court was just

TILDEN received one million majority of the white voters of this country. Hayes is declared elected by *one* majority of the electoral tribunal.

THE Republicans can't claim to have *elected* Hayes. They don't talk about *his majority*; but they say he has been "counted in." What a platform for future campaigns?

THE Democratic party has been outgeneraled, but the rascality performed by the radical party will insure the success of the Democracy in the next Presidential struggle.

IT was Francis P. Blair who said that Grant would be the last President elected by the people. Prophets are seldom honored until after their death.

TILDEN has published a letter demanding Congressional investigation into the campaign expenditures of both parties, and scorning the compromise not to investigate either.

PRESIDENT GRANT has accepted an invitation to go to Europe on one of the American line of steamers plying from Philadelphia. He expects to leave this country about the middle of April.

CHAS. O'CONNER, one of the ablest of American lawyers, says that he does not believe that any man on the face of the earth capable of blushing "can look an honest man in the face and assert that the Hayes electors were truly elected in Florida."

THERE have been several Presidents who represented a minority of the voters of the United States, but Returning B. Hayes will be the first occupant of the White House who received neither a majority of the popular vote nor a majority of the electoral vote.

THE Democratic party has grown from a hopeless minority in 1868, to a majority of the qualified voters of near a half million in 1876. If it increases in the same ratio, what will be our majority in 1880. Time servers, tremble!

THE Democratic members of the Presidential Commission voted unanimously not to count Cronins vote, the Oregon democrat. This shows they were capable of rising above *their* party bias. The Republican members voted *straight party* votes every whack.

THE Southern States have 138 electoral votes, which needs only 47 Northern votes to carry the Presidency at any election. The South holds the balance of power. Hayes will think of this every day of his administration.

THE fact that two Massachusetts Republican members of the House, Messrs. Seelye and Pierce, felt unable, in the debate and vote on the Louisiana case to sustain their party, or the decision of the Electoral Commission in favor of the Hayes electors, is deserving of notice.

THIS has so far been a remarkably healthy winter. Epidemic diseases are few, small pox is almost unknown, and the air is salubrious. It is fortunate that in times so hard, and when the political outlook is so depressing the bodily health of the people is so good. If to our other ills we had suffered from epidemics, we should have had rough lines indeed.

THE crime of counting in a President who was beaten before the people will fall in its ruinous effect upon Republicans as well as Democrats. As long as party feeling runs high the Republican masses may rejoice over a supposed *party* victory, but when deliberate reason returns, the crime will appall them as well as Democrats.

IN Trigg county, the candidates for the Legislature, are asked to declare their preference for the next United States senatorship. Some are for Judge Lindsay, others for Gen. Williams, and others non-committal. The prospects are that every aspirant for the United States Senatorship will have a representative candidate for the Legislature.

THE passage of the Electoral Bill was the demand of the country for free, full fair investigation into the facts and law, for the purpose of deciding who had been elected President. The eight Republicans on the Commission said: "*We will not investigate; we will hear no evidence*; we believe that fraud and rascality on both sides can be proved, but we will not listen to it. Let Hayes go in. If he wasn't elected, he ought to have been."

THE fraud by which the vote of Louisiana has been counted for Hayes is likely to react upon the local Government of that outraged State, and to prolong the misery and misfortune to which its people have been subjected. No honest man doubts that Nicholls was fairly elected Governor by a majority of many thousands, and was so returned by the Republican commissioners of election. And, with all the villiany of Well's board, it is questionable if he would have been counted out but for the bargain and sale to count in the Hayes electors. One was a consequence of the other.

President Grant and family will leave the Executive Mansion on the third of March.

The Impotent Eastern Democracy.

If the Northern Democracy had have assumed a bold front and demanded in unmistakably firm tones a fair chance and a fair count, Tilden and Hendricks would have been inaugurated, as certainly as they were elected, and the country not have been "bulldozed into the acceptance of a decision of a partisan Presidential Commission. The passage of the Electoral Tribunal bill was not so much the maneuvering of Republican politicians like Morton, Edmunds and Frelinghuysen, as it was from the cowardly sensitiveness of Eastern bond holding Democrats. It was this latter influence that gave it cast and character with Democratic members of Congress. We are in for it, however, and it is better far to submit than to disturb the peace of the country by unnecessary delays and quibbles. There is some talk of resistance, but it comes chiefly from these Eastern Democrats, and means only blow and fuss. The Conservative South has long submitted to wrong, and can further endure if the North can. It may be a question, however, for the future, what interest the South has to preserve [illegible] that it became cov- which is too cowardly to assert a [illegible] tory when we win it with them. It is a question even if Tilden had been inaugurated, as was his right, if, under the influence of this Eastern Democracy, he would have had the nerve to befriend Southern Democrats, or to have inaugurated a Southern policy desirable to our people. We are told that these Eastern Democrats feel that they are burdened by the "impracticable" outspoken, candid, manly Southern democrats. If we visit Washington they speak to us "privately" and with bated breath, as if we were the instruments of some great crime that it was "impolitic" to let the bright sun of heaven shine upon: as if we were culprits, and they our attorneys to defend us before the Northern people. We are tired of this. We are conscious of no political ideas or intentions that might not as well be proclaimed in Massachusetts as in Kentucky, and whether in defeat or victory we want the privilege to speak out like men, occupying an equal stand with other freemen; or being denied it, to take no part in such mockery.

There are thousands and thousands of patriotic good men in the Northern Democracy, but it is the policy hunting leaders that shape the ungenerous policy to Southern Democrats. If we are vassals, lets stop going through the form of voting. If we are freemen, lets act as freemen, and demand to be treated as such.

Congress.

The scenes in Congress the past week have been of the most exciting character, resembling those of 1861 at the breaking out of civil war. The Democrats feel themselves greatly outraged, wronged and defrauded, and a large number of them are determined to place every obstruction in the way of counting Hayes in. Those of the Democrats, however, who favor proceeding with the count, according to the stipulations of the bill, making the best of a bad bargain, appear to be in a majority, and will no doubt carry the day, in time for the peaceable inauguration of Mr. Hayes.

The resisting element comes largely from the Northern Democracy—the Southern Democracy inclining to a peaceful solution. The South, appearing to have yielded to the inevitable, protesting against the wrong, and keeping a sharp look out for their home local governments.

Packard to the Rear.

Whether Hayes or Tilden be President, the Southern States have put an end to carpet-baggers and carpet-bag government. That is, after all, of more vital interest to them than the Presidency. Local self government is a *sine qua non* to local prosperity. The following from the Cincinnati Enquirer contains gratifying intelligence as foreshadowing Mr. Hayes southern policy:

That never ending topic of devilment the Louisiana muddle, was again to day the subject of contention at administration headquarters. Kellogg and his retainers made another desperate effort to secure recognition for Packard, and were at the steps of the executive office by two delegations—one composed of Louisiana Democrats and the other of certain distinguished Republicans, who are among the next friends of Hayes. These two delegations joined in a request that Packard be not recognized. The Democratic delegation made the usual argument that the people would pay taxes and recognize the authority of the Nicholls government cheerfully, but wouldn't submit to the Packard government unless literally pinned down to it by the bayonet. The Republican delegation represented that Hayes did not wish to shoulder and carry for four years a helpless State Government, which would be to his administration what the Kellogg government had been to Grant's—a dead weight; that it would be Hayes's policy to recognize in Southern States those governments which were recognized by the people thereof, and that he did not propose to use the resources of the Federal government to prop up alien State Administrations which the people protested against. This reasoning met the approbation of Grant, who has some time been tired of the importunities of the carpetbaggers, and so it was decided that under no circumstances should Packard be recognized, and that no action would be taken by Grant unless circumstances should force it, in which event he would either recognize Nicholls or relegate the whole matter to Congress.

DON CAMERON has telegraped to the President of the Pennsylvania Senate to keep the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to arm the State militia in a condition to be ready at any moment, as the air is pregnant with events which cannot be foreshadowed.

CHIEF JUSTICE WM. LINDSAY, will be a prominent candidate for the next United States Senatorship in this State.

Grant will make a dying request of his successor that Bristow be not in the Cabinet.

Judge Boone's Protest.

There are some inclined to censure Judge Boone's vote in favor of the Presidential Commission. Now that the partisan character of the Tribunal is known, and its results before the country, it is too easy to overlook the situation existing at the time the vote was given. The Tribunal was the best the Democrats could do; without the bill the Democrats were gone, and with it they barely had a chance. The Northern Democrats—especially the Eastern Democrats—had backed square down, and it was at this juncture Judge Boone was called to vote upon the bill. We believe Judge Boone did what he conceived to be his solemn duty, actuated by the highest motives of patriotism, and for the best interest of the country. In the Louisiana case Judge Boone was one of the objectors, and we print below his protest which will give his constituents a brief view of his manly position:

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, object to the decision of the electoral commission as to the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, because [illegible] decision was made in [illegible] under which said [illegible] acts, in this, that by said act the said commission is required to decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in said State; yet said commission refused to examine and ascertain who were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana and what votes from such State are within the provisions of the Consitution of the United States.

Second. Because the act creating said commission was passed to the end that the commission would hear and examine evidence and honestly decide which electors in any disputed State were fairly and legally chosen; whereas the said commission refused to hear and consider evidence offered to show that the electors whose votes the said commission has decided shall be counted were not duly chosen, but falsely and fraudulently acted as such electors as well as the evidence offered to show that the pretended certificates of election of said electors were produced by corruption and were wholly untrue.

Third. Because the said decision is in disregard of truth, justice, and law and establishes the demoralizing and ominous doctrine that fraud, forgery, bribery, and perjury can lawfully be used as a means to make a President of the United States against the well known or easily ascertained will of the people and of the State.

JNO. W. JOHNSTON,
WM. A. WALLACE,
J. E. BAILEY,
GEO. R. DENNIS,
FRANCIS KERNAN,
JAMES K. KELLY,
ELI SAULSBURY,
Senators.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
ANDREW R. BOONE,
CHAS. B. ROBERTS,
THOS. S. ASHE,
H. D. MONEY,
HIESTER CLYMER,
Representatives.

Marriage Under a Curious Will.

In Michigan, a wealthy old citizen married a young and beautiful girl. When he died, instead of hampering his young widow by conditions that she should not marry, he expressly provided that unless she did marry within 13 months after his death, that all his vast estate should go to the State of Michigan for charitable purposes. If she did marry, in exact accordance with the stipulations of the will, she should inherit it all. Here is the way the will reads:

"In case my wife, Celia, does not take unto herself another husband within thirteen months from the date of my burial all bequests otherwise made in this will are to revert to the State of Michigan, to be used for building and furnishing a home for old women."

Whether Celia was pleased or displeased at this provision, deponent saith not, but the old man had not been under the sod more than six months when the widow was looking out for another man. If it was singular for the dying Dodsworth to urge his wife to marry again, but it was still more singular that he should desire the ceremony to be performed under the following circumstances, viz:

"And it is made incumbent on said Celia Dodsworth that in taking a new husband, the marriage ceremony shall be performed in the big barn on my farm, on the H—— road. It shall take place at ten o'clock in the evening, on the main floor, without lights of any description, with all doors shut, and a free invitation shall be extended to all. The clergyman shall stand in the stables and the bride and groom on the main floor, and the principal parties to the ceremony shall be dressed in black throughout."

A WILLING WIDOW.

The widow announced her intention to faithfully obey in spirit and letter, the will was probated and the twelfth month had scarcely passed before she issued an invitation for the public to attend a wedding at the big barn. Just who the groom was to be, no one could positively assert, as the widow had been keeping company with a widower, a bachelor and two young men, and far as any outsider could judge, she loved one as well as the other. Being good looking and talented, and having a fortune behind her, it was not strange that she should have a number of suitors. She seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with great zest, as also did the minister; and to further mystify the people in attendance the bride entered the barn alone at one door, the groom alone at another, and no one knew that the minister had arrived until his voice was heard in the stables.

BOUND IN THE DARK.

There were at least two hundred people present, and each one understood that even the striking of a match would break the will. Many jokes were passed and considerable confusion existed, but at length the minister announced that all was ready. The ceremony was gone through with, and at its conclusion, the affair having been "a profound success," a rush was made for the bride; she was kissed by a hundred men, and was then carried home, a distance of a mile and a half, in a big arm-chair.

A Raleigh man actually married his mother in law. There is no telling to what extent this presidential muddle will drive a crazy man.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

Promising to Abandon the Carpet Baggers and Make a Division of Offices—The Programme as it is set Forth by an Ohio Republican.

There is much tribulation in the Republican camp just now. The party managers are perplexed with the job of fixing up a Cabinet for His Fraudulency, Returning Board Hayes. Their perplexities are said to be increased by the intimidations which His Fraudulency has thrown out in regard to his Southern policy. It is pretty certain that thus far the man who has been made President of 45,000,000 of freemen by Mad Wells and Joe Bradley has not felt it to be his duty to take into his counsels the old-time leaders of his party. I know from a variety of sources that since these small politicians put in an appearance at the national capital, certain Republican Congressmen from Ohio have been very active among Southern Democratic members of the House of Representatives. One of them said that he was authorized to say to Southern Democrats that they might rest assured of one thing: that Hayes would not suffer the power of the Federal Government to be used to impose a government upon the people of a State that was unable to exist twenty-four hours without the moral support of Federal bayonets.

This declaration was quoted as coming from Returning-Board Hayes, and was meant to apply to Louisiana and South Carolina. The Southern Democrat to whom it was made wanted to know of his Republican friend in what manner Hayes had authorized the assurance to be given to Southern men, and the gentleman replied that Hayes had written a letter to that effect, and it was in the possession of one of his nearest friends now in Washington. The Southerner appeared a little incredulous, until his Republican friend asked why he was so skeptical whereupon he said: "I can't understand how Mr. Hayes can accept the Presidency and then recognize the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. There must be a semblance of consistency in the acts of a public man. He can't take the highest office in the gift of mortal man at the hands of the Louisiana Returning Board, and, when installed therein, turn coldly to Gov. Packard and say, 'You have no title to the Governorship of Louisiana save that which a corrupt Returning Board gave you, and therefore you must get out. The people of Louisiana repudiated you at the polls, and their will must be respected.'"

"Oh, you don't understand this business," replied the Republican member of Congress from Ohio.

"Perhaps not," dryly said the Southerner, "please explain."

"Well," said the R. M. C. from Ohio, "it won't be done in the open undisguised way in which you evidently suppose. Of course, Mr. Hayes cannot immediately recognize the Nicholls or the Hampton Government. It will not be necessary for him to formally recognize them until after they have asserted their power."

"What do you mean by that?" echoed the Southerner.

"Why, you are very dull to-day," exclaimed the R. M. C. from Ohio. "Don't you see how it can be done? Mr. Hayes will be inaugurated and read his inaugural address, which will be full of kindness toward the South, but at the same time will demand equal rights for all men before the law. A day or two after he has been installed in the White House your Louisiana Democratic friends will call upon him to ask him to recognize the Nicholls Government. Then he will have a quiet chat with them, and give them to understand that he can do nothing at present but maintain the status quo down there, but if they will just continue to maintain good order, as they have done, the troops will be quietly withdrawn, and the Nicholls Government can take possession some bright morning without any bloodshed or violence, and then, having full possession of all the machinery of the State Government, and all the people of the State behind them, Mr. Hayes will recognize the de facto Government and everything will go on quietly and smoothly and nobody can accuse him of being inconsistent."

"Ah," said the Southerner, "that is one way of doing it."

"All you people want is to have your State Government, isn't it?" asked the R. M. C. from Ohio.

"That's all," said the Southerner. And here the conversation stopped.

But while the moderate conservative Republicans are making themselves busy in this way with Southern Democrats, the carpet baggers are not idle. They are as busy as bees and as full of expedients as the devil is of suggestions to a hesitating Eve. They are badly alarmed there is no doubt about that; but they are not hopeless. They remind their Senatorial friends, Morton, Sherman, and Blaine, that after the fourth of March next they hold the balance of power in the Senate, and if they are abandoned by a Republican Administration, of course they must make the best terms they can with the Democrats.

"A Solitary Horseman Turned the Corner."

I had started on again, in a sort of brown study, when a solitary horseman turned the corner right in front of me. I looked up, and behold! there was the very identical man. I had a chance to observe our ex Governor's face before he passed, and a calmer or pleasanter face I have not seen in a long time. Not a shadow of anxiety there, not a line indicating uneasiness or concern about the momentous proceedings in Washington. He was out for his regular afternoon's ride, and so far as any observer could judge he had left all the cares of politics behind. I have seen Governor Tilden a number of times in the past few years, but I never saw him look so well as he did yesterday, sitting as straight and firm in the saddle as an old cuirassier, and seeming as fresh and buoyant as a man of forty. I am told that he does not worry himself at all about the pros and cons of the White House possibilities, and that he heeds but little of what is published daily on that subject. He knows exactly what the situation is, and he does not want to have his habitual composure ruffled by keeping the run of this, that and the other new statement and disclosure, so called. At all events he won't allow anything in that line to deprive him of his regular two hours in the saddle, and he keeps the matter as far from him in his comfortable home, facing Gramercy Park, as the circumstances will allow. If Congress and the electoral tribunal decide the great question against him, I much doubt if Governor Tilden will lose one hour's sleep in consequence.—[New York Correspondence, Buffalo Courier.

The State Central Committee of Prohibitionists urges the friends of temperance to nominate candidates for the Legislature in every Assembly district in the State and to rally to the cry of "down with the liquor traffic."

A Dastardly Organization.

[Louisville News.]

A movement is now in progress for the establishment of a military organization, for political purpose, to be composed exclusively of Republicans throughout the United States. This organization is under the leadership of ex Governor Jno A. Dix, of New York, a bogus Federal General in the late civil war. The ultimate object of the organization, in connection with the fraudulent declaration of Hayes as President, is to perpetuate by military force, the power of the Republican party in the administration of the Government. A bitter and unscrupulous Republican partisan, H. K. Milward, of Lexington, Kentucky, has been appointed as one of the leaders of this movement in Kentucky. The movement itself is infamous. It is designed to overthrow the liberties of the American people. It's a political John A. Murrell's gang, and deserves the execration of every good citizen. An effort is to be made to plant a wing of the organization in Louisville. The men who shall join it ought to be driven from every law-abiding community by the finger of scorn. They should be branded as scoundrels, and kicked out of the pale of decency. No man, known to be a member of the infamous gang should be countenanced otherwise than a political assassin.

They Had Us from the First.

[Huntsville (Ala.) Independent.

We will not join in the denunciations of any who blame the Democrats in Congress for voting for the Commission. The thimble-rig jugglery of which the eight of the Commission mastered every obstacle in their way was not to have been foreseen. Our members may have been overreached; but, after all, it only spared us from being overawed. Ferry would have declared Hayes elected. The South *could* not have dared to initiate opposition. The Northern Democracy *would* not have moved. We might have lodged a case under *quo warranto*, to consume itself in musty murk of the courts. Our Samuel would have thus played the role of poor Richard, and Justice would have been only on *our* side of the suit. Gentlemen, if they "had us," they had us, and there's an end of it. It is much more comforting to think that they had us from the first. Let us think so.

Interesting Case.

It would be considered too funny for any humorous writer to say that a clergyman was in danger of dismissal from his church because he gave the time that ought to be spent in polishing up his sermons to the work of feeding the hungry clothing the naked and looking after the lost sheep, so that the rich were neglected for the sake of the poor. But these accusations are made, not jocularly, but gravely, against the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Jersey City Heights, by the leading members of his church. Once, when he had been shown the error of his ways in the matters referred to, he promised amendment; but he soon fell again into Christian habits. He now acknowledges the truth of the charges brought against him, and the efforts to turn him out of the church on account of them, have become more determined than ever. A Sun reporter, who hunted Mr. Putnam up, caught him in the very act of taking a sick man and directing him to a hospital which is under his charge. It is rather an interesting case.—[Corp[illegible]

Speech from Hayes.

Gov. Hayes, made a short speech at Springfield, Ohio, last Monday:

He expressed congratulations that in a week's time this business which has occupied the attention of the country for eight months would be over. He hoped that the people would acquiesce quietly, whoever might be the person declared elected. He believes the country desires peace and security, and thought this idea should be the expression of the people to their representatives at Washington. Realizing his lack of special fitness for the duties to the performance of which he might be called, he placed his trust in Almighty God, who rules the destiny of nations.

How Hendricks Takes It.

Gov. Hendricks has said to a newspaper representative that the Electoral Commission, having gone according to the letter of the law, he result is the election of Hayes and Wheeler. He does not believe the Commission acted according to the spirit of the law, and says the longer the country thinks of its action the more it will be condemned. The Governor intimates that the present defeat will inure to the future benefit of Democracy and he is opposed to filibustering on the part of Democrats.

The Southern Feeling.

The feeling of Southern Democrats was illustrated by a colloquy between a leading New England Democrat and a leading Georgian.

The New Englander reproached the Georgian with lukewarmness, to which the Georgian replied:

"We Southern Democrats will stand by you in proportion as you display nerve. We don't own many bonds in the South. You Northern Democrats do. Now this filibustering business means, in the first place, trouble, and in the next place it means that your bonds will trail in the dust within sixty days, and not be worth picking up. If you Northern Democrats are willing to go into it with those possibilities in view we will stand our share. We will support you so long as you don't flank yourselves, but you must lead, and we propose to keep you between us and the enemy all through the fight. If you want our support on those terms you can have it."

What Grant Says!

Neither of the State governments in Louisiana or South Carolina will be recognized by President Grant, as he thinks it would be improper for him to fix a Southern policy for his successor, and thus embarrass him. If he were to recognize the Republican governors they would have to be sustained by military force, and he thinks the entire people are tired of the military being employed to sustain a State government. He says, if a Republican State government can not sustain itself, then it will have to give way. If a remedy is required, let Congress and not the president provide it.

The result severs the South from *all* political connections, and we do not believe that, for the present, she should form any new ones. She should be neither Democratic nor Republican. Her twenty eight senators and her one hundred and one representatives are a mighty power in Congress; these, for the present, should have only the rehabilitation of her interests in view, standing aloof from all political alliances, ready to form combinations with the West, or any other section which will combine with them to do justice to this section.—[New Orleans Democrat.

PLANTERS HOUSE,

RE-OPENED BY J. A. HOLT, PRO.,

Hickman, Ky.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY FURNISHED AND FITTED UP IN GOOD style, and thoroughly renovated, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. [feb9-tf

Josh Billings Insures His Life.

I kum to the conclusion, lately, that life was so oncertain that the only wa for me to stand a fair chance with other folks waz to get my life insured, and i kalled on the Agent uv the "Garden Angel Life Insurance Co.," and answered the following questions which was put to me over the top of a pair of gold spex, by a slick little fat old fellow, with a round gray head, and as pretty a little belly on him az ever enny man ever owned.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Are you mail or femail? if so please state how long you have been so.

2d. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you have more than one at a time?

3d. What is yure presiz fiteing weight?

4th. Did you ever have enny ancestors; and if so how menny, and uv what sex?

5th. What is yure legal opinion of the constitutionality of the 10 commandments?

6th. Do yu ever have enny night mares?

7th. Are yu married or single, are yu a bachelor?

8th. Do yu believe in a future state if yu do state it?

9th. What are yure private sentiments about a rush of rats to the head? Can it be did successfully?

10th. Have yu ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect you?

After answering the above questions like a man, in the confirmatif, the slick little fat old fellow with the gold specks on, sed I waz insured for life—and probably would remain so for a term of years. I thanked him, and smiled one of the most pensive smiles.

New Advertisements.

Taken Up.

AS A STRAY—by James Boulder, living four miles below Hickman, on the Mississippi river, on the 24th of February, 1877, one BLACK COW, with a white face and marked with a swallow-fork and underbit in left ear and crop and two splits in right ear—about 3 years old, having no other marks or brands, which I appraise at $12. Witness my hand, this 28th of February, 1877.
J. F. BUSHART, J. P. F. C.
feb20 4w

HARVEY J. ATWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
[Up Stairs over Holcombe's Drug Store.]
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. [jan25

M. B. SHAW,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
Plant Warehouse—Market and Water Streets, HICKMAN, KY.
ALSO, keeps STAPLE GROCERIES, Salt, Sugars, Molasses, etc. [jan12

Restaurant.
FRANK SEGRIST has opened a new RESTAURANT in the Phelps building, Clinton street.
Meals at all hours of the day or night.
Warm waffles carried to residences on order. dec9

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK 1877

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6 50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7 70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1 20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best. Address,
THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

Saloons.

DOLLY VARDEN SALOON,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY,
JOS. STEAGALA, Proprietor,
KEEPS THE FINEST OF
CIGARS AND LIQUORS.
Also, Sardines, Oysters, Pigs-Feet, &c.
may26 1y

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.
B. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.
HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work
Orders from the country promptly filled. may26

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTORS
CATLET & WATSON,
WILL ATTEND TO ALL CALLS—Office at Dr. Catlet's old office, corner of Jackson and Cumberland streets.
feb23 tf

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Collector, Real Estate Agent
HICKMAN, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [jan5tf

ALEX. A. FARIS. JAS. W. FARIS.
Faris & Brother,
Physicians and Surgeons,
OFFER their professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the liberal patronage extended.
Office over C. A. Holcombe's drug store. *Residence*—Moulton St., ss, third house from Baptist church. jan1-tf.

F. S. MARRS,
Late of the Jackson, Tennessee, Bar.)
Attorney at Law
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery and Collecting Agent.
PROMPT attention to all business entrusted him in Southern Kentucky, and adjoining counties of Tennessee and Missouri. Special attention to collections.
Office—Up stairs in front of Courier office. aug11-ly

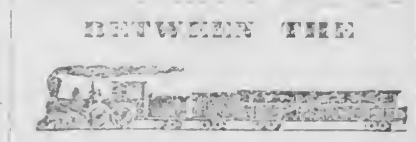
Commission.

P. S. JONES,
Commission Merchant
266 Front St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
mar10-1y

B. F. SMITH. J. M. SAMUELS.
Smith & Samuels,
FRUIT,
Produce & General Commission
MERCHATNS,
701 Broadway, St. Louis,
(Corner Bridge Square.)
Special attention to Wheat.
REFERENCES:
Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis; Senter & Co., St. Louis; Dodson, Simmons & Woods, St. Louis; C. C. Langdon & Co., Mobile Ala.; Jon L. King, Commission Merchant, 60 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
jy30 1m

Railroads and Steamers

BETWEEN THE



WEST, NORTHWEST
—AND—
South and Southeast.
THE GREAT
CENTRAL ROUTE!
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

EXTENDING FROM THE Mississippi River, with connections and contracts via Cairo Ill., and Columbus, Ky., through Western Kentucky and Tennessee to Nashville, thence to Chattanooga,—the initial city of the Southeast, offering
BETTER CONNECTIONS.
Fewer changes of cars, and more advantages to the traveling public tourist, business man, health or pleasure seeker, than any other outlet to Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, North or South Carolina. W. L. DANLEY,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Ag't
nll J. W. THOMAS Gen'l Supt

THE ANCHOR LINE.
For Speed, Comfort and Pleasure,
TAKE A BERTH ON ONE OF THE Steamers of the
St. Louis and Memphis Line,
Composed of the following elegant Packets: Belle of Memphis, City of Chester, Grand Tower, St. Joseph, City of Vicksburg, St. Genevieve, Colorado, Julia, City of Helena and Capitol City.
One of these Steamers comes down every day in the week excepting Monday, and one comes up every day in the week excepting Wednesday. The officers are polite and attentive, and the accommodations are of the best character. ap1-5

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. L. NELSON,
Shoe and Bootmaker
(Cor. Water and Ohio Streets—opposite Plant's Warehouse.)
ANNOUNCES to this public, which he has served in this line 26 years, that he is still in the business, ready to do any kind of work in the best style. Keeps the best workmen employed; and has in store at all times a variety of the best Boots and Shoes made, of the best materials. aug4-tf

Grocers.

Family Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.
MR. W. T. FRENZ, at his old stand Frenz' Block, Clinton St. keeps in store the best and freshest supplies of FAMILY GROCERIES and Provisions. He is one and the same all the time, and sells as cheap as the cheapest. None go away dissatisfied. jn6—1y.

A Singular Request That Must be Granted.
I HAVE time and again requested the Tax payers of Fulton county to come forward and pay their taxes. Some responded cheerfully, while others have thus far failed to comply with this reasonable request. I shall hereafter cease to importune with those in default—but will ask their horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, wheat, tobacco, household and kitchen furniture, land and tenements to pay their taxes. These will certainly respond to the demand under the manipulations of the Sheriff and his Deputies. This, January 20th, 1877.
B. R. WALKER, Sheriff.
jan26 tf

F. SAMSE,

(Successor to Tyler & Harness.)
MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE FOR BED ROOMS, PARLOR AND OFFICE PURPOSES.
Dealer in Chairs, Mattresses, &c.
Wooden and Metalic Coffins, Caskets, &c., very low.
SALES ROOMS—ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE. HICKMAN, KY

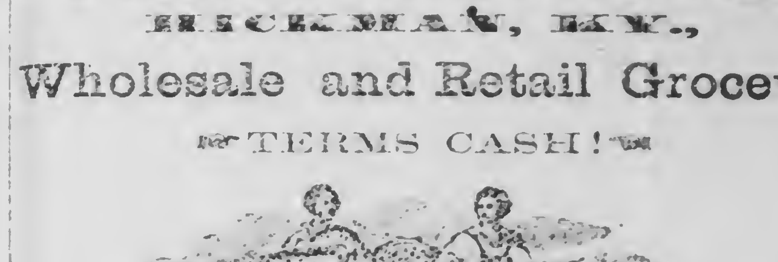
BONDURANT & DREWRY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING,
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
Hickman, Kentucky.
AGENTS FOR OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY. A large supply of Salt, Lime and Cement—and heavy GROCERIES—Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly on hand.

IF you are suffering with Headache, Dispepsia, Biliousness, &c., call at BUCK & COWGILL'S, and get a bottle of Clark's Antibilious Compound—it will relieve you.

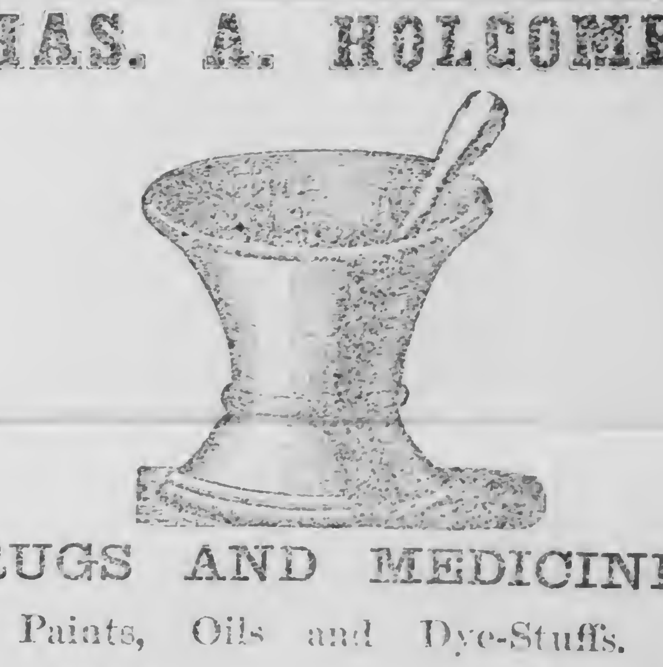
POWELL & BROTHER,

HICKMAN, KY.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
TERMS CASH!



JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN MACHIENERY. LATEST IMPROVED-LABOR Saving Farm Implements, at Factory Prices. TERMS LIBERAL. [my26

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,



DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.
HICKMAN : : KENTUCKY.

J. W. CORMAN. B. D. THOMASON.

J. W. CORMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STOVES, CASTINGS TINWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
THE BEST BRANDS OF COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.
THE
LADY

GAY.

COPPER TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE—always on hand at the lowest prices.
JOB WORK.—Such as Roofing, Guttering and Repairing done at short notice.
We manufacture our own ware and do our own work, which enables us to sell goods as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.
Hickman Ky. July 28, 1876. J. W. CORMAN & CO.

SPECIAL RETAIL DEPARTMENT!

Fresh Groceries! Fresh Groceries!!

AT THE OLD STAND.

WM. L. McCUTCHEN,

HAS A FULL STOCK OF
GROCERIES
in connection with his WHOLESALE business, and the advantage he will have in supplying his stock from his wholesale department, gives him the advantage of retailing all kinds of groceries at the lowest possible prices.
A full stock of
FLOUR, COFFEE, MEAL, MOLASSES, BACON, SUGAR.
Together with a large assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, will be kept for sale.
He will endeavor, by keeping good goods, and offering them at low prices, to merit a share of the patronage of our friends and customers generally.
HICKMAN, KY., July 28, 1876.—1y. W. L. McCUTCHEN.

HERTWECK, BALTZER & KNOERR,

MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS,
STEEL PLOWS & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HICKMAN, KY.

TROUTWEINE & SIMONESE

MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS AND PLOWS,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
Horse-shoeing and repairing done on short notice and at reasonable rates.
june 2 tf